FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 7, 1835. [NO 944.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription: or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

D. GILCHRIST,
SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has taken a room at Mrs. Smith's, (Gillespie street) a few weeks, for the purpose of attending to his profession. His charges will be invariably moderate. Families attended to at their places of abode if requested.

June 29, 1835. 43-2w

Copartnership.

THE Subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm of Stark & Pearce. The business will be conducted at the Store on Hay street, heretofore occupied by O. P. Stark.

O. P. STARK,
J. W. PEARCE.

Fayetteville, June 29, 1835 43tf

N. B. All persons indebted to either of the Subscribers, are requested to settle the same without delay, and those having claims against them, will please present the same for payment.

O. P. STARK.
J. W. PEARCE.

For Rent

UNTIL 1st January next, and possession given immediately, the DWELLING HOUSE and LOT, corner of Dick and Mumford Streets, with necessary out buildings in good repair, attached to which is a garden under good cultivation.

E. B. DRAKE

June 29, 1835. 43-2w

COTTON GINS.

JOHN W. POWELL will keep constantly for sale, his Cotton Gins of various kinds, at the store of HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1835 43-3tJ.

☞The person who borrowed a METHODIST HYMN BOOK during the late Revival, shall be handsomely rewarded by returning it at the Observer Office. It had the owner's name in it. *June 29.*

☞**TAKE NOTICE.**☜

THE Subscriber having been empowered by Patrick Dailey, to collect all debts due him, and to grant discharges for the same, hereby requests all persons indebted to said Dailey, to call and pay the same, otherwise he will be constrained to enforce payment by legal process. The subscriber may be found during business hours, at the Office of Doctor Jordan, on Green street.

A. W. HORTON.

June 17, 1835. 42-6w.

TAKE SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been empowered to collect all the debts due the Henrietta Steam Mill Company, anterior to the 14th February last, and to grant acquittances for the same, hereby request all persons so indebted, to pay the same, or payment will be enforced by legal process, as no further indulgence can be extended.—And all persons having claims against the said Company, due previous to the above date, are requested to present them for adjustment

A. W. HORTON.
JAMES HART.

June 17, 1835. 42-6w.

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, A. D. 1835.

IT is Ordered by the Court, that Wednesday shall hereafter be set apart for the trial of all cases on the State Docket, instead of Thursday, and that the Order heretofore passed requiring Justices of the Peace to recognise witnesses in State cases to appear on Tuesday, be rescinded, and they are hereby required to recognise such witnesses to appear on the first day of the Court.

Ordered, That the Clerk publish the above regulation in the Fayetteville Observer and North Carolina Journal, until the next term of this Court, and also advertise the same at the Court House door, and other public places in the County.

(Copy from the Minutes.)

Test, ARCH'D McLEAN, Jr. *Clerk.*

Stop the Thief!

200 DOLLARS REWARD

WILL be given for the apprehension of RICE P. MATTHIS, of Sampson County, N. C. and for his delivery to the Sheriff of Sampson County, or confinement in any Jail in the United States, so that he can be brought to justice. Said MATTHIS was arrested on a charge of conspiracy, and on an accusation of aiding and assisting a negro Slave out of the State, with free papers, and made his escape from the Deputy Sheriff of Sampson County on the 12th inst. He is about 6 feet high—hair auburn; beard of a yellowish color, reddish face; speaks tolerably quick; will weigh about 200 lbs. and is about 25 or 26 years old.

A. B. CHESSNUTT, *Dep Sh'ff.*
JAMES O'NEAL, *Prosecutor.*

June 17, 1835 42 6t

Irving's 2d Volume.

ABBOTTSFORD and NEWSTEAD ABBEY, by Washington Irving; Japhet in search of a Father; Ross's 2d Voyage in search of a North West Passage; Penny Magazine, 3 vols; Peale's Graphics; Passion Week, by Bishop Andrews; Finney on Revivals; Smith's Key to Revelations; Bancroft's History of the U. S.; Chitty's Practice; &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 22, 1835.

Dr. F. J. CUTLAR

HAS taken the Store one door North of Messrs. J. Huske & Son, Green Street, where, or at the Lafayette Hotel, he may be found unless professionally engaged.

☞Calls from the Country will be promptly attended to

Fayetteville, June 5, 1835. 40-5w

New, Cheap and Desirable
GOODS.

GEO. C. McNEILL,

HAS just received and is now opening, at his Stand, (South side Person street, 3 doors below Market Square,) a large and splendid assortment of Spring, Summer, Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery Ware & Groceries,

All of which he is disposed to sell low for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE. His stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:—

Extra superfine Blue, Black, Claret, Napoleon Violet, Russel Brown, Polish & Invisible Green CLOTHS,
Low priced ditto ditto ditto,
Cassimeres and Vestings of superior quality,
Superior 6-4 Summer Cloth (a new and splendid article,)
Super black Cashmaretto and Erminetts,
Crape Camlets, Linen Drillings, Black Lastings,
Brochellas, Princettas, fancy ribbed Drillings, &c.
Superior Irish Linens and long Lawns, Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
A few Ready Made SHIRTS.

A very extensive assortment of SILKS,

Embracing almost every description, some of which are very superior.
FRENCH BOMBAZINES, of all qualities, (some as good as any imported,)
Black Chally, Black Crape Veils for mourning,
Super printed Challyette, and figured Ipsola Silks, a new and splendid article,
Extra rich printed French Muslins, of the very best qualities, Mourning Muslins and Ginghams,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Worked Muslin Capes and Collars, Worked Muslin Insertions and Edgings, and blond worsted Edgings, bobinet and thread Laces and Edgings, green and white blond Gauze Veils, black lace Handkerchiefs
An extensive assortment of fancy dress SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS, of the handsomest styles, (some entirely new)
Brown Thread, Cotton and spun Silk Gloves for Gentlemen,
Black and white English Silk ditto,
RIBBONS of every description, a large assortment
India and Pongee Silk Handkerchiefs,
8 cases of BONNETS, of the newest and most fashionable styles,
A large assortment striped and plaid Muslins and Cambries,
Plain and figured Swiss, Jackonet and Book Muslins,
HOSIERY of all kinds.

350 pieces new style Prints,
1 bale Osnaburgs and Bewlapps,
Russia Sheetings, Dowlass and Ticklenburgs,
Russia and Bird's eye Diapers and Table ditto,
Mexican Mixtures, Twilled Stormants, Rouen Cassimere,
Blue and brown Jeans, Apron Checks, Bed Ticks of all qualities,
Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, and Cotton Osnaburgs,
Jefferson Cord, Constitution Frills,
Blue printed cloth Table Covers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Umbrellas and Parasols,
HATS and SHOES,
STOCKS and COLLARS,
Shell Combs of every description,

With many other articles too tedious to enumerate. In short, his Stock comprises as complete an assortment of desirable Goods as there is now in market, and will be sold low at wholesale or retail.

N. B.—Country Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine the above Stock before they make their purchases.

GEO. C. McNEILL.

April 17, 1835. 35tf

Shingles wanted.

5000 CYPRESS SHINGLES are warted for which the cash will be paid on delivery, for information apply at the Store of

JOHN C. LATTA.

June 9, 1835. 40 tf

STATE CONVENTION.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Tuesday, June 16, 1835.

The Convention having resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, on the Articles reported by the General Committee, in relation to the number of Members in each House; and the question pending being on Gen. Speight's motion to strike out 120, as the number to constitute the House of Commons—

Mr. WILSON, of Perquimons, said, there was one great difficulty to be encountered in the adjustment of this question of Representation, which might as well be met at once. It could not be got round, and he saw no benefit which was to result from delaying an examination of it. This difficulty is what to do with the surplus numbers, after apportioning one to each county. So far as the arranging of 65 members goes, the task is simple enough; but the Herculean labor is to appropriate and locate the residue. The phrascology of the Act of Assembly is different as respects its application to the Senate and House of Commons. In the Senate, the excess of taxation is to be carried to the adjoining counties to make a convenient district; in the House of Commons the excess is to be appropriated to counties or districts, or both. On no question can greater difficulties arise, than how to distribute this excess. Various *projects* have been originated and doubtless have been extensively discussed, out of doors as well as in this body, but the truth is, no plan can be started which is free of difficulty. The object of every one was to produce the best system of legislation for North Carolina. We should therefore examine well, and take that plan most congenial to the habits of our people, and which, in its operation, would work the least injustice.

A good deal had been said in this discussion, about the symmetry of the proposed Article of amendment. He begged leave to state one fact.—When the bill, which was the foundation of this assembly, was before the Legislature last session, it came from the House of Commons to the Senate with a range of numbers from 90 to 107. As is now customary, the members were in the habit of discussing these matters in their rooms. To the surprise of the Eastern gentlemen, next morning, they found for the first time, that there was a defection in their ranks. The gentlemen who went over, did so, on condition that the number 120 should be inserted as the *maximum* and 90 as the *minimum*. This number therefore did not come from an original advocate of the bill, but from an opponent. He had yet to learn from what order of Architecture gentlemen derived their notions of symmetry, who could perceive such beautiful proportion between 50 and 120. If indeed it had been intended by the Legislature that the members of the Convention were to be bound to certain numbers, they would have said in express language, if the number 50 be taken as the basis of the Senate, then 120 *shall be* taken for the House of Commons. He would ask, then, where was the obligation to conform to these numbers, when it was expressly stated that the power of agreeing upon any particular numbers was discretional? There was a direct variance between the words of the Act of Assembly and the position now assumed, and, according to his construction of that instrument, if any other number could be agreed on, calculated, in the estimation of members, to produce a greater amount of benefit, they were at perfect liberty to adopt it.

The antiquity of this sectional bickering had been inquired into, for what reason he was at a loss to perceive. We had been told that the sectional strife originated in 1746, and had continued ever since. Why then was the Convention called in 1776? Was it not to settle the grievances complained of in 1746? Why then was this *ancient* matter introduced?

We have been told, sir, again and again, that the true form of Government is representation of property in the Senate and of persons in the House of Commons. Had this arrangement prevailed hitherto, under our old Constitution? If not, what is to be gained now by changing the system? He had heard of a proposition on the subject, which had been mentioned, plausible on the face of it, but the direct effect of which would be to strengthen the strong and diminish the energies of the weak.

It was in substance this: Taking it for granted that 120 would be adopted for the House of Commons, each county will be entitled, of course, to one member, and when any county has an excess, it is to be transferred to any adjoining county which has a *larger* surplus, to entitle it, if practicable, to an additional member. For instance: the counties of Orange and Rockingham, if 6,000 of federal numbers be agreed upon as the ratio, would be entitled, the first to 3 members with a surplus of 3,000, and the last to 2 members, with an excess of 2,500. But in point of practice, how would this rule work? Why Orange, having the largest excess, would take the surplus of Rockingham, and thus be entitled to 4 members, whilst Rockingham would have but 2. Again, in the Edenton District, composed of the counties of Camden, Pasquotank, Currituck, Chowan, Gates and Perquimons, a similar result is produced. Camden has a surplus of 700; Pasquotank 1,500; Currituck 900; Chowan 300, Gates 600; Perquimons 400.—Here the effect would be to give Pasquotank *two* members—thus allowing her the whole weight of all the excesses of the other counties—so that *one* individual in Pasquotank will have nearly *twice* the weight in the Legislature that one in Gates or Chowan has; he would say nothing of the small county of Perquimons which he represented. If he understood the nature of this controversy between the East and West correctly, the constant burthen of their song had been, that population was not equally represented—that Pasquotank had twice as much weight as Burke, &c. Now was this a grievance or was it not? If it was a grievance then, is it not one now? What has transpired since January last, to diminish its objectionable features, or alter the principle so vehemently inveighed against by Western gentlemen? He for one, as a citizen of North Carolina, would say, that he was unwilling to deprive any portion of free men, of the right of representation, whether they were in the East or the West, the North or the South. If the great object of the West was to remedy this grievance, what have we gained by agitating the elements, if the same inequality is still to exist—not in the East or the West, but in every portion of the State? Will not such injustice excite the indignation of that portion of the community which is oppressed? Pasquotank, because possessing a little greater extent of territory, is to be a birth-right county, and is to be favored with a monopoly. Is it not within the discretion of this body, so to frame its amendments as to prevent collision and heart-burning? If this plan was adopted, as he remarked before, it would give strength to the strong, power to the mighty, and would shear the weak.

Much had been said in this body, and much would be said in the next Legislature, about the defects of the old system of representation. If a stranger had been present yesterday, and listened to the discussion which took place, he would have taken up the idea that North Carolina was the poorest, most degraded State in the Union. The gentleman from Wilkes, (Gen. Wellborn,) it seems, sometimes goes abroad—perhaps to the great State of Tennessee—the State where such evidences of public improvements are to be seen—fine roads and flourishing canals—and when he gets across the line, he is almost ashamed to tell where he came from. He had never himself been to Tennessee—never enjoyed that exquisite pleasure—but he had been to Virginia, and if that State is in a more thriving condition than North Carolina, the evidences of it are not to be discovered. Range through any of the adjoining States, and if gentlemen are to be believed, North Carolina possesses as much Commerce, and the general face of the country is as prosperous as that of her neighbors. In some favored sections of Virginia, perhaps, she excels North Carolina, but take the whole face of the State, and the superiority is ours. If North Carolina had declined however, it was perfectly obvious that it did not spring from any defects in our system of government, but resulted from our local situation. We have no sea port to concentrate our wealth and enterprize—no large city to give tone to the State. Much has been said here about our Inlets; but no one can believe, that if we had the best inlet in the world, that we could, in the present state of things, build up a large Commercial town. No sir, the very approach to our coast, is attended with hazard.

In answer to the gentleman from Wilkes, who thought that if a Rail Road were constructed from the sea-board to the West, that the mountains would be converted into rich fields and blooming gardens, he would tell him that he would be sorely disappointed in his calculations. But he was really much obliged to the gentleman for showing his hand. It turns out now, that the West want the power in their hands, not because Lincoln, Orange, &c. were unequally represented in the Legislature, but because they want to construct Rail Roads, Canals, &c. to give them an outlet to the ocean. But what benefit would accrue to the West, if they had an outlet? Very little sir, for nine-tenths of their land is exhausted, and not worth cultivation, contrasted with hundreds and thousands of acres annually brought into market in the south-western States. None complain so much of the want of a market, he believed, as those who have little or nothing to carry to it. Gain is the principle which prompts men to action, and so long as these immense bodies of land are kept in the market, it is impossible to check the rapid tide of emigration which is depopulating the State.

He too, had a plan for settling this question, though it did not originate with him. Appropriate, as the Act requires, one member to each county; then suppose we adopt 100 as the number of members in the House of Commons, it will be found that the ratio is between 5 and 6,000, which will give to the East 46 members, and to the West 54 members: Under this plan, there were but three Eastern counties which would be entitled to two members, viz. Wake, Granville and Halifax. The advantage of the plan is, that, after having appropriated the members agreeably to the ratio agreed on, the several excesses are to be thrown into a common mass, and the State is to be divided into 20 districts, each of which is to send a member. Of these districts, 12 will be in the West, and 8 in the East, so that the West will have its fair portion, whilst the East will get that to which it is entitled. In this way too, we shall all get rid of the rivalry, inequality, jealousy and heart-burnings which will otherwise ensue. He had heard it said, though he did not subscribe to the doctrine, that the farther a Representative was removed from the people, the better he serves their true interests. These Districts therefore will afford members of a much higher grade of talent than those usually sent.

Mr. W. concluded by stating, that his object had been to show that the same inequality which is now complained of, would still continue to exist; and he expressed his determination never to vote for a system, the inevitable effect of which would be, to array the smaller counties against the larger ones.

Mr. BRYAN remarked, that it was with much reluctance that he rose to obtrude himself upon the attention of the Committee, but matters had been introduced into this discussion, in which his constituents were intimately and deeply concerned, and he therefore felt himself bound to make a few remarks. In doing so, he should be brief, and with a single exception, should confine himself to the immediate subject under consideration.

Mr B. said he had been sent here from an extreme Eastern county, whose representatives in the Legislature had generally voted with the West. Whether in so doing they had truly represented the views and feelings of the people of Carteret, it was not for him to say—that was the adoption of a course of conduct, for the wilfully erroneous exercise of which, they were responsible to the people in their sovereign capacity; neither did it become him to question the purity of their motives, for he believed they were influenced by feelings of patriotism and a desire to promote the general welfare. It was sufficient that they had materially aided the West in bringing about this compromise. Whether the great body of his constituents were in favor of a Reform of the Constitution, or not, was a very different question—he believed that they were decidedly opposed to it—but a majority of those who voted in the State, had decided for a Convention, and they had acquiesced in the propriety of this Constitutional expression of opinion.

He wished to say a few words in regard to our Coast, which had been so frequently mentioned in this discussion, and about which the Convention seemed to be in the possession of so little information. The venerable gentleman from Warren (Mr Macon) had expressed the opinion, that in consequence of Cape Hatteras, Cape Lookout, and the general character of our Seabord, it was dangerous to approach our Coast, and that we had no Port whence our great agricultural productions could be shipped immediately to foreign countries, and that we had no hope from that source Mr. B. said, the very great respect and authority, which opinions emanating from so high a source carried with them throughout the State, compelled him to hazard a correction of the errors into which that gentleman had been manifestly and unintentionally led. He resided at Beaufort, a town which for the salubrity of its atmosphere, the beauty of its harbor, and the excellence of its inlet, was not surpassed by any South of the Chesapeake. Old Topsail Inlet, which is the means of access from the Ocean to the harbor, affords an uniform depth of water of from twenty to twenty-two and a half feet, and opens to merchantmen of the largest class a bay of sufficient capacity and depth, where one thousand Ships heavily laden, may be safely anchored and landlocked, in perfect security from the influence of storms. Superadded to this, remarked Mr. B of so much importance was this port deemed by the General Government, during the last war, in consequence of its easy access, and the perfect security which it afforded to our privateers, mercantile marine, &c. that after that event, its attention was turned to its improvement and fortification; and that even now, a Fort of the second class, upon which had been expended upwards of half a million of dollars, commands the entrance of the harbor, that will be enabled to bring one hundred pieces of artillery to bear upon any blockading squadron that may be sent against it. Thus has nature and art both combined to give it importance and security. There is no county in the State whose resources are so little known, and whose importance is so little appreciated, as Carteret. Its reputation of being poor, arose not from a want of internal resources, but from the fact, that the ocean, its rivers and the sounds, would, with the exercise of but little industry, yield a bountiful supply of the delicacies and luxuries of life, in consequence of which, there was not that persevering labor necessary for the acquisition of great wealth. Carteret possessed within its confines a body of land, not surpassed in fertility by any in this Union. He had heard this from the United States' Engineers, from distinguished Members on this floor, and from substantial Farmers at home. This county, in our Revolutionary struggle, contributed much aid and support in the achievement of our Independence, and during our late war, furnished many brave and gallant seamen. A late survey demonstrated the practicability of uniting the waters of Neuse River with Beaufort Harbor—an event which would make the port of Beaufort equal to any in the Southern States. If then the resources of the West and East are so great as had been described on this floor, they were not hermetically sealed within the narrow limits of North Carolina—from this port, they could procure access to all parts of the world. He appealed to the gentleman from Buncombe (Gov. Swain) who had recently visited Beaufort, if in all his travels he had ever before seen a harbor of such capacity, so beautifully landlocked, and so secure from the effects of storms. These remarks he knew were beside the question, but as they had been lugged into this debate, and under a misconception too of the true situation of his own county and town, he felt it a duty he owed to his constituents, to impart correct information on the subject, and that in case the sceptre of power should depart from the East, and go to the West, his brethren in that quarter might know to what point in our State to carry into operation their enlarged and liberal views of policy with regard to Internal Improvements.

With these preliminary remarks he would turn his attention to the subject under debate. He would premise, that he knew nothing of these sectional differences, of which so much had been said, and was ignorant where the line of demarcation between the East and West commenced—he did not know where the Rubicon run. He regretted that it had been introduced into this Convention, like an apple of discord, to put to flight our unanimity of council—he would banish it forever, and meet on this floor as brethren, and would cheerfully join with the West, in the adoption of such measures as might tend to elevate the character of the State. He proffered his aid—his honest aid—to do this, whether the proposition came from the East or the West. He dissented from the proposition as laid down by the venerable President (Mr. Macon) that there was no necessity for concession of opinion, and that thereby a part of that which was correct might be lost, this in the abstract was true, but all Government was the offspring of compromise and concession. A spirit of concession was indispensable here, and although sometimes, there might be a concession of right, unfortunately, in matters of opinion, there was no tribunal to determine between right and wrong. If respectable authority was to be relied on, our present State Constitution, as well as that of the Federal Government, were obtained by concession and compromise. If we refer to the origin of all Governments—to a State of nature—we shall behold the strong yielding up a portion of his power and natural rights—submitting to be bound by the same ligaments, and acknowledging the same authority with the weak, in order that he may enjoy the beneficial influences of society and the wholesome exercise of salutary and happy laws. We must either resolve society into its original elements, and regulate every thing by brute force, or we must make concession. Mr B. alluded to the plan under consideration as one of compromise. Each county, whatever its population might be, was to have a member, although the number of its inhabitants might not equal the ratio agreed upon. He totally disagreed with the gentleman last up, in his notion of taking the excess or portion of the excess, of a large county, and giving it to the county deficient in number, in order to make it amount to the agreed number—this construction was a violation of the act. He believed that the future tranquility of the State depended on the harmonious action of this body. The basis mentioned, would not, he was certain, be satisfactory. The West might, and the East would object to it. "Like the unsanctified ministrations of the idolatrous sons of Aaron," it would light up the torch of discord throughout the State. Concession therefore must take place on every side, if we were anxious to bring this much vexed question to a peaceful and happy termination. The basis of Representation, as laid down in the Act, is taxation in the formation of the Senate, and federal numbers in the Commons. The tabular statement, with which we have been supplied by the authority of this Convention, clearly demonstrates that the East will have the power in the Senate—her rich lands, her slaves, her store tax, &c. are sources of revenue to the State, which swell the amount of taxation paid in by her, to such an excess above that of the West, as will entitle her to a majority of four in that body, if the Senatorial branch is constituted of fifty members.

A greater difficulty however occurs in the formation of the House of Commons. Any number between ninety and one hundred and twenty, the two extremes as specified in the Act, will give the preponderance to the West, and the East will have at last to depend upon the magnanimity of the West—a magnanimity which he had not the right, nor did he feel disposed to question. The Act of Assembly was the chart by which they had to sail, and as he had just remarked, adopt what number they choose within the range of their powers, and the West would have a majority. He read two letters to the Convention, written by Gov. Johnston, during the sitting of the Convention of 1776, from the deliberations of which, Mr. B. said, he was excluded, notwithstanding his acknowledged worth and talents, on account of his aristocratic notions. [These letters speak in terms not very complimentary of the general character of that Convention.]

This Convention, he said, was composed of very different materials from that described in the letters he had just read. The members of this body had been selected by the unsolicited suffrages of their constituents, without the slightest regard to their political opinions—they had assembled with no ungenerous feelings, and presented an array of talent, surpassing any previous assemblage ever convened in North Carolina. He felt no disposition to lash the ocean into a tempest, "to waft a feather or to drown a fly"—to excite one portion of the community against the other, to bring about results which he deprecated from the bottom of his heart. If the unpleasant feelings which these differences engendered, were to terminate here, it would not be so bad; but they would be carried home by each member, infused into the people, and felt at the Polls.—He did not say this with a view to menace the West, or hold out improper inducements to the East: but simply because he wanted that ideal sectional line obliterated, which as effectually destroyed a community of feeling between the East and West, as if a Chinese wall separated them. There should be no concealment of our views and policy in regard to this important matter, but we should disclose them with the spirit of frankness and candor. He had given to the subject of representation in the Commons, a strict and diligent investigation, and he was sorry to find, that if any number between ninety and one hundred and twenty, were assumed as the basis of representation, his own county (Carteret) could in no event be entitled to more than one representative, its federal population amounting only to five thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine. If the number ninety is assumed, it will require a federal population of six thousand six hundred and thirteen to entitle a county to a representative; if the number one hundred, should be adopted, the ratio will be seven thousand five hundred and sixty-seven, to give to a county a representative; and if the Convention should resolve that the House of Commons should be constituted of one hundred and twenty members, that number will require a federal population of five thousand three hundred and ninety-nine, to entitle a county to a representative in that body, and this latter number will leave an excess in the county of Carteret, after deducting one representative, of five hundred and sixty votes. This excess would give to his county a right to vote for a district member, and he thought, under these circumstances, if he did not compromise the great interests of the East, that he should give his preference for that number. This he did, fearless of the consequences, as he knew that he should be sustained therein by his constituents.

Mr. B. said he had given his serious attention to a calculation made by a distinguished member of this House (Mr. Gaston,) which had assumed as its basis the numbers fifty, and one hundred and twenty. [Here Mr. B. went into a long and detailed statement and examination of the plan, shewing its practical operation upon the East and West, and the correctness of the data upon which it was founded.] The prudent caution and remarkable correctness of that gentleman, in arriving at conclusions and satisfying his mind as to the truth of his results, before he gives to them the sanction and authority of his opinions and character, will weigh much with this House. This calculation will give to the West a majority of from six to eight, and if from that latter number we deduct the majority of four which the East will have in the Senate, the result will be, that upon joint ballot, the West will have a majority of four.—He was for producing an equalization of power, and should give to this plan his hearty concurrence, if the West would agree to give the East a Borough member from each of the towns of Edenton, Newbern and Wilmington. This adjustment of the political scales, would leave the balance of power in a fluctuating condition, and they might be caused to preponderate, on the one side or the other, as the high considerations of honor, honesty and integrity might dictate. He said that there was another branch of the proposition, which is said to emanate from that distinguished gentleman, to which, as the representative of a small county, he must beg, with due deference, to dissent. He could not consent to take the excesses of federal population from those counties containing the smallest excesses, and give them to those counties containing the largest excesses, and thereby enable the largest counties, to send to the General Assembly the representatives of those excesses. This would work gross and manifest prejudice to the small counties, and he believed was a violation of the letter and spirit of the Act. [Here Mr. B. commented at large upon the construction to be given to the Act.]—He would suggest to the Committee a plan, which seemed to him to obviate these difficulties and inequalities. Let the gross amount of all the excesses to which each county is entitled, after deducting the number of representatives which the established data may give them, be ascertained, and then divide the State into districts, composed of those counties that contain excesses, and let each county vote for the district member or members. His own county, and every small county, would not thereby lose the power and influence which its excess would thus entitle it to. A difficulty of precisely the same nature and character, was suggested by Mr. Jefferson, in his Notes on Virginia, as to the distribution of this inequality of power, and much of that difficulty was removed by a plan formed by Judge Tucker, and to which he begged leave to call the attention of the Committee. [Here Mr. B. read from Tucker's Blackstone, and commented at length upon the system of the distribution of powers, arising from the excess of population above the ratio contained in counties.] Mr B. remarked that the same difficulties arose in the formation of the Constitution of the United States, as to the basis of representation, in the House of Representatives—there were small and large States—the former jealous of the latter, and the latter by no means disposed that the small States should be permitted to enjoy an equality of power. The effect of this produced a compromise, and resulted in the distribution of power, as laid down in the second and third articles of the Constitution, which Mr. B. explained and commented on. He remarked that here, if we shall ever agree upon an amended Constitution under this Act, we must make a compromise. The East is compelled under this Act, to surrender her power upon any apportionment of representation—the West contains a much larger federal population, and in yielding to this necessity, he was not disposed to produce an unnecessary excitement, or to array one portion of the House against the other; for

"Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace,
Unwarped by party rage to live like brothers."

He should pursue with firmness that course and policy which he conscientiously believed would, so far as the Act gave him power, and he was bound to obey that by his oath, promote the honor and welfare of his constituents. He disdained to be governed by the little low prejudices and animosities which were the offspring of ignorance and stupidity. He thanked the Committee for their patient attention, and in conclusion, hoped that we should *all* go hand and heart for "Our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country."

Gen WELLBORN thought that if 120 were agreed upon as the number of the House of Commons, it would make but little difference in a joint ballot of both Houses. The Governor it was probable the Convention would decide shall be elected by the people; and the General Assembly may pass an act for choosing Senators for the U. States, by a concurrent vote of the Houses, as had been suggested by the gentleman from Buncombe, and no serious contest could reasonably be expected for the other officers elected by joint vote of the Legislature. The West had not complained on this score. There was no possibility of making the Eastern and Western interests precisely equal, and if it were ever effected, it would be liable to constant change. Great liberality and spirit of concession had governed the agreement made at the last Legislature, and he trusted the same spirit would prevail on the present occasion in carrying it into effect.

Judge DANIEL said, he thought 120 too large a number to fix upon for the House of Commons; but 100 was too small to do justice to the West. He was of opinion that 110 would be a better number than either. He should therefore vote in favor of striking out 120, in order that the blank might be thus filled, if a majority were with him in opinion.

Mr. SKINNER observed, that he considered this body as having met under the act of last Session of the General Assembly, which he considered in the light of a power of attorney, to do certain acts. These acts he found enumerated in the 15th section of the act, which he understood had been previously settled, by way of compromise between the Eastern and Western Members of Assembly. He thought it his duty, therefore, to look into this power of Attorney, in order to discover the duties which he had to perform. A part of these he found to be peremptory, and a part discretionary.—Amongst the former, he was directed to frame and devise amendments to the Constitution, so as to reduce the number of members in the Senate to not less than 34, nor more than 50, to be elected by districts, to be laid off at convenient and prescribed periods, &c. and to reduce the number of members in the House of Commons, to not less than 90, nor more than 120, exclusive of Borough members, which the Convention shall have the discretion to exclude in whole or in part, to be elected by counties or districts, or both, according to their federal population. It appeared clear therefore, that the Convention is at liberty to fix the number of Senators at any number between 34 and 50, and the House of Commons at any number between 90 and 120. The Convention having agreed to fix the number of the Senate at 50, the largest number prescribed, he thought it would be right, and would carry out the agreement in the way intended, to fix the number of the House of Commons at 120, the highest number prescribed for that body.

Mr. S said, he was himself satisfied with the old Constitution, under which he had drawn his first breath, and would be willing to draw his last.

And though he was sent here by his constituents to carry into effect, the act of last session, he should be willing to alter the present Constitution as little as possible, consistent with his duty, and the oath which he had taken.

Judge SEAWELL considered the act of last session as the power of attorney under which he was called to act, but said, he took a somewhat different view of it from that taken by other gentlemen. The 13th section of this act not only ascertained the powers of this body, but also imposed upon it obligations. This section commences with directing certain propositions to be submitted to the people, on which they were to vote, "Convention," or "no Convention;" and when a quorum of delegates shall assemble, they are directed to frame and devise amendments to the Constitution, &c. and that the Convention may, in their discretion devise and propose certain other amendments. That is, they are directed to amend the Constitution in certain particulars, and to determine whether other prescribed alterations shall be made or not, according to their discretion.

Judge S. observed, that he had sworn not to evade or disregard the duties enjoined by this act, which he should not have thought of doing, whether he had taken the oath or not. He should perform his duty to the best of his judgment. The amendment had been recommended by a large majority of the people, and they ought therefore to be duly considered, and acted upon understandingly. He had heard much said on the subject of calculations. For his part, he had made none, and he did not pay much attention to such as had been made by others. The power of attorney was explicit in saying that the number of the members of the Senate shall not be less than 34, nor more than 50, nor the House of Commons less than 90, nor more than 120. The *minimum* and *maximum* numbers are given, and the Convention is left to decide between them. It has already decided on the highest number for the Senate, and having done so, he should be in favor of adopting the largest number for the House of Commons.

He had heard much said on the subject of Eastern and Western interests, which was nothing new to him or to others who had been long intimate with the legislative business of this State. He had heard something also, on the subject of compromise, to which he had paid but little respect.

Judge S. then took a brief view of the manner in which our Government was originally formed on principle, without any view to sectional interest, which afterwards grew up by degrees. Reference had been made to the practice of other States. He did not think we had any thing to do with the practice of Virginia, Georgia, or any other State. It was our business to amend the Constitution, as directed by act of Assembly, and according to our own best judgment.

On motion, the Committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again; the Convention then adjourned.

Wednesday, June 17.

The Convention resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, Mr. Shober in the Chair, on the unfinished business of yesterday, being the consideration of the Article proposing 120 members for the House of Commons—the motion pending, being to strike out 120.

Mr. OUTLAW rose and remarked, if any apology were necessary from him, it would be found in the fact, that this was the first occasion on which he had troubled the Committee. He hoped however, to afford a more substantial one, by strictly confining himself to the few remarks which he intended to submit, in the merits of the question under debate, and by quitting when he was done. It was not his purpose to make any profession of the motives which governed him, for although gentlemen by such a course, might deceive themselves, they would scarcely succeed in deceiving any body else.

Mr. O. said, he was not indiff rent how power should be adjusted between the East and the West. He felt a deep interest in the proper settlement of this difficulty—his constituents felt it also. He wanted effectual and substantial security, that those whom he represented, would not be subjected to onerous and unequal taxation. He was content with the organization of the Senate, and would not imitate some gentlemen by entering into the discussion of abstract questions—it was idle to do so, for a higher power having prescribed the basis of representation, the decision could lead to no possible practical result.

Before proceeding with his remarks, Mr. O. said he must be permitted to say a word as to the extraordinary construction put upon the Act of Assembly, under which we are convened, by several able gentlemen. They contended that the members of this Convention were under a moral obligation, if they took the highest number in the Senate, to agree also to the highest in the House of Commons. He repeated it was a most extraordinary construction, and could not be gathered from the words of the Act, either in express terms or by any ordinary rule of inference. This Convention had not been directed to take any particular number between those mentioned in the Act, or to observe any definite proportions, they had been selected for their intelligence, wisdom, and the confidence reposed in them, to arrange this matter, and the whole, was purely a matter of discretion. The obligation resting on them was to take those numbers which would most conduce to the public good. The gentleman from Chowan, Mr. Skinner, had said, that he looked at the Act itself, to discover its intentions; that did not satisfy him, he would look a little further. Properly to understand any instrument, we must look to the construction which those who formed it, put upon it; and he appealed with confidence to the members of the last Legislature present, if they had any idea when this act was passed, that the Delegates to this Convention would be bound to observe its symmetry, as it was called.

The question, said Mr. O. is narrowed down to a small compass. What is the proper number of members for the Legislature of North Carolina? This is the true question. No calculations were necessary to determine this matter. What were the great objects desirable in the Constitution of a Legislature? It ought to be sufficiently numerous to be placed beyond the reach of corruption, and to guarantee on the part of the members, an intimate acquaintance with the views and feelings of their constituents. At the same time, it should not be so large in its composition as to lose sight of a proper despatch of the public business, and a regard for economy. Would not 100 members, in the House of Commons, be sufficient for these purposes? Each County is to have one member. It is to be presumed, that he will know almost every individual in the county, which he represents, and be apprised of his feelings and wants; and would be selected with a special view, to carry into execution these wishes. What are the objections to this number? The only one advanced which he considered as having the least force, was, that it would produce a great shock to the existing state of things. But he was astonished at the quarter whence the objection proceeded. It was to remedy the grievances of which the West complained, that this Convention was called, and now they are complaining lest too great a shock will be experienced. He was neither a prophet, nor the son of a prophet, but unless greatly mistaken, the wit of man could not devise a plan, under the limited powers conferred on this body, for re-organizing our Government, which would not give some shock to the institutions of the State. And ought we, if we could, in settling great fundamental principles, to gild the pill to hide its true qualities from the people? Or ought we to look at its effect on particular counties? For as to any question of power, fix the basis as we will on the House of Commons, the sceptre has departed, and the ascendancy is irrevocably transferred to the West; and, at every succeeding enumeration, that power will increase. Regarding it as a mere question of power, he was disposed to coincide with the gentleman from Buncombe, that cavilling about the number of members, in so far as it was to affect appointments was quarrelling about straws. In the popular branch, he was willing to give up power. It was useless however to attempt to conceal the fact, that the Constitution, now forming, was to represent the two sections of the State. It is important then, that the Senate, which will be branded as the aristocratic branch of the Government, should be large enough to sustain the assaults which may be made upon it. He did not wish to allude to political topics in this body, but to illustrate his ideas, he would refer to the Senate of the United States, a body distinguished above all others in the world for its patriotism, its firmness, and its intellectual supremacy. For the last six years, this body has been scarcely able to sustain itself, although its members are elected for six years, and it is yet a problem to be solved, whether it will be able to do so. Is not the same thing to be feared here?

The examples of other States has been cited by the gentleman from Buncombe, as having a bearing upon this question—There is no analogy in the cases. True, in most cases, the Senate consists of a small body. But it is not so constituted as to preserve national interests. Besides, the Senators of most of the States, are elected for a longer term than a single year. Consequently, they would be both less liable to such assaults as those of which he had spoken and more able to resist if they were made.

There was another part of the recommendation of the Committee to which he objected. It is proposed to have a re-assessment and a re-appointment every ten years. Whatever might be said against the system of Representation by counties, it was at least uniform and fixed. If the contemplated changes are to take place, and the people are to be harrassed every ten years in this way, we must be short-sighted indeed, not to see that they will murmur at the arrangement. A government to give satisfaction, must be firm and stable.

Mr. O said, he promised when he rose, to quit when he had done. He did so.

Mr. KELLY followed Mr. Outlaw, in explanation of the motives which induced him in General Committee, though representing a small county, to move to fill the blank with the largest numbers for each House which the Act of Assembly warranted.

Mr. FISHER said, he was aware that he was about to address the Committee under rather unfavorable circumstances. Already the discussion had been extended to a considerable length, and signs of impatience for the question began to show themselves. Indeed, he should have abstained altogether from taking any part in this debate, but for the fact that one of the objections to the *maximum* number had not been as fully met as he thought it might be. He alluded to the allegation that it gave the West an undue share of power. Before however he examined this objection, he would take the liberty respectfully to express his dissent to a remark made by the venerable President of the Convention. The remark to which he had reference, was in these words:—"All changes in Government are from better to worse." Mr. F. said, had this remark fallen from an ordinary source, he should not have thought it necessary to notice it, but coming *ex cathedra*, as it were, and bearing directly on the work in which they were now engaged, the case is different, and if it goes uncontested, may operate on the minds of many against the ratification of the new Constitution. He would therefore say a few words in reply.

In his opinion, Mr. F. said, nothing was less stationary than Governments—they were constantly undergoing changes. Changes in Government however, are of two kinds. First, the secret, silent, and almost imperceptible encroachments which the Government is constantly making on the people,—that perpetual, never-ending and never-tiring propensity in the Government to enlarge its powers. Government has been compared to the Screw in Mechanics—a screw that turns only one way: it gains all the power it can, and never loses any. These secret changes, which are constantly going on in Government, he admitted were always "from better to worse." There is likewise another description of change, which is always for the worse—that is, open *usurpations*. The efforts however, which the people occasionally make to change back, to regain what was lost or stolen from them, either by secret encroachment, or open usurpation, that is, the efforts which they make to reform the Government, are generally for the better. If history proves any thing, it proves this. English liberty has been preserved by a succession of these changes or reform, adopting themselves to the changes of the country. The first great reform in England, was the MAGNA CHARTA—the next was the BILL OF RIGHTS—the third was the REVOLUTION of 1688, and the last was the great Reform of the GREY Ministry. All these were changes for the better, and not for the worse; and without these reforms but little of liberty could now be found in England, or even in this country, for our forefathers received their ideas of liberty from England. Mr. F. said, the history of all other Governments, where the spirit of liberty ever breathed, would prove the same thing. From the foundation of Rome to the usurpation by Augustus, was a period of 724 years, during which time there were *eleven* important changes in that Government, on an average, one in about every sixty-five years. Now, he would not say that all these changes were for the better, because some of them were open usurpations; but he would say that whenever a change was made by a movement among the people, it was for the better. The expulsion of the Tarquins was certainly for the better, and most essentially so was the creation of the Tribunitian power. But, said Mr. F. my intention is not to go at length into a discussion on this subject. I wished merely to express my dissent in a few observations from the remark of the venerable President—that "all changes in Government are from better to worse;" and, having done so, I will now proceed to the question immediately before us.

The great objection that gentlemen seem to have to making the House of Commons consist of one hundred and twenty members, is, that it will give to the WEST an undue share of power. Now, it appears to me, that there is nothing real in this objection—it is altogether imaginary. Indeed, of all the numbers within the range of our selection, this one of one hundred & twenty, in my opinion, is the one most favorable to the Eastern section of the State, where the small counties are generally located. As regards this question of power, of which we have heard so much on both sides, he thought that gentlemen had not examined it carefully, otherwise they would see it in a different light. It is not for power, in the sense understood in this debate, that the West contends—it is for *principle*: it is for a system that will spread over the whole State, and operate equally on every part of it. No one in this body will deny the unequal operation of the present Constitution on the people of this State, but they say it has worked no evil. Now, we think otherwise, and thinking so, we are dissatisfied, and claim what we have a right to claim, that the Constitution shall be so changed as to operate equally on all, and permit all to be equally felt in the Legislative branch of the Government. But even if it be admitted that no acts of real oppression or injustice have occurred under the present unequal system of Representation, still it is wise to secure ourselves against the possibility of such, by a change in the Constitution. If heretofore, we have experienced no very great inconvenience from the system, the reason is, that our State Government has been poor, and has had but little money and but few offices to distribute. Had the case been otherwise, that is, had the Government been in possession of large sums and much patronage, then, it is certain, that this unequal distribution of power would have been often exercised by an unequal distribution of the money and the patronage. Mr. F. said, that gentlemen did great injustice to the West, if they supposed that we were struggling for power with an eye to the "spoils of office." We have higher motives; but if the West had in view the spoils of office, then this would be the wrong way to acquire them. I contend, said Mr. F. so far as the offices are concerned, that the West now occupy the best possible position for obtaining them. We are in the minority, but not very greatly so; yet enough so to keep us united. Minorities are always more united than majorities. The reason is, that the consciousness of numerical weakness in minorities unite them, while in majorities the knowledge of their powers makes them less careful to act together.—The majority does not always move in perfect concert. If, for example, the object is to elect a Senator, or Governor, it may happen that some two or three individuals in the majority wish the office—each has his friends—their claims conflict, and thus the elements of schism are introduced. Not so in the minority. Every move in the majority is a signal for them to rally. They move in Phalanx, and take the antagonist position, and a very small defection in the ranks of the majority enables the minority candidate to succeed. If this be true in general, it is particularly so in N. Carolina in reference to our local divisions. The East has the majority in the Legislature, but in the East there are several local interests, which will always prevent very close union. The Roanoke, the Cape Fear, the Pamplico interests, never can pull well together—and a jealousy between them will always exist. Now, the West, in this respect, is more homogeneous and acts more in unison. To these causes may be attributed the results in the Elections for the great offices in this State during the past six or eight years.—Thus gentlemen must see, if power with an eye to offices was our object, that we now stand in the best possible position to obtain them, and that a change must act against us.

Again, sir, if power be our object, I cannot see how we can gain it by taking the number one hundred and twenty, instead of one hundred. If there be any truth in figures, one number will not give any more power to the West than another. Take any number you please, from ninety, the *minimum*, to one hundred and twenty, the *maximum*, and if you work out the sum fairly, the results will be proportionate. The East can receive no more than what its population and taxation entitle it to, and the West no more than its share. We have seen, that take what numbers you may, and the East will have a majority in the Senate, and the West in the House. Now in all legislation, the two Houses act by concurrent votes, and one is a complete check on the other. If the West forces through the Commons a bill bearing unequally on the East, when it goes to the Senate, the Eastern majority at once rejects it. It is only on joint ballot, that the majority complained of, could be felt, and I have already shown that we have nothing to gain by changing our position as regards the offices. But really, sir, all this struggle for the majority as regards local division, is idle—it is nothing. After the ratification of this Constitution you will never more hear of East and West, as parties. The distinction will be forgotten, will be rubbed out like a mark on the sand, and a new division of parties will rise up. The peculiar situation in which the Southern States stand to the rest of this confederacy, will always make sectional parties give way to the stronger excitements which grow out of the action of the Federal Government. In other words, local parties will always be merged into the great political parties of the country. Federal politics, like Aaron's serpent, will swallow up the rest. Even heretofore, that has been the case in N. Carolina, and now that all cause of jealously between the two sections of the State is removed, it will become still more so, and for one, I heartily rejoice at it.

Then, say gentlemen, if this be so, and no power is to be gained by the highest number, why is it that we so pertinaciously contend for one hundred and twenty, and reject one hundred. They seem to think that there is a design in it. I will answer. Yes, we contend for 120, and we have a *design* in it. We go for 120 because that number will make less derangement in the counties than 100 will,—because it will dissatisfy fewer people in the State than any smaller number;—because 120 will give two members to all the medium size counties, and thus satisfy them with the changes; whereas 100 will cut off a number of these medium counties with one member, and thereby dissatisfy them with the change, and make them vote against the ratification. We wish this question settled. It has for 40 years distracted the Councils of the State—it has withdrawn the attention of our people from almost every thing else—it has created jealousies and heart burnings among us, and obstructed wholesome and sound Legislation. It is time that this vexed and vexing question should be adjusted. The interest, the honor and prosperity of the State require it; and in distributing the Representatives, we wish therefore to adopt that *ratio* which will secure the ratification of the new Constitution. This is our *design*, and we believe it is one which cannot be called unpatriotic. Mr. Fisher here read to the Committee a statement to show that if 120 should be adopted, even the smallest size of the medium counties would be entitled to two members, whereas at 100, the whole of the medium class would be cut off with but one member, and would have large fractions.

Gen SPEIGHT remarked, that he rose to address the Committee with some reluctance, having already consumed too much of their time. The only apology he could offer, was the deep and abiding interest he took in the final decision of this question. For he considered, that if the amendment he had offered was rejected, and the number of the House of Commons was fixed at 120, the interest of the East was irrecoverably gone. Gen S. said it was known to every gentleman within the sound of his voice, that he had in the outset endeavored to prevent the Convention from taking the obligation prescribed in the Act of Assembly, not he assured gentlemen, with a view of preventing justice being done to the West, but from a solemn conviction that whilst this most gracious compromise, which was to act as a kind of panacea and heal up all wounds, would work manifest injustice to the East, it did not accord to the West what was their due, or at least not what they had been contending for. But in that he was foiled. It only now remained, situated as they were, bound by all the solemnities of an oath, to make such amendments as would secure to the West their due weight of representation, while the East should not be entirely sacrificed. In view of this, he had the other day, while discussing the subject with the gentleman from Buncombe, (Gov. Swain,) exhibited what he conceived would be the result, or rather the effect, of this most gracious compromise, assuming as the fact that the basis of representation in the Senate would be 50 and the Commons 100.

The gentleman from Buncombe, however, had endeavored to controvert his statement, by stating that even if the basis in the Commons was fixed at 120, the relative difference would not be more than 3 or 4. Now, sir, said Gen S. what was the mode of calculation which he adopted to ascertain the result in the Senate. It was this: Take the gross amount of taxation and divide it by 50; and it gives the ratio of taxation necessary to constitute a Senate; consequently, 37 would fall East of a certain line, while 23 would be West of it. This, I think, the gentleman admitted to be correct, but thought the result as to the difference in the House of Commons, assuming 100 as the basis, was totally different from what I had produced. The gentleman seems to rely much on the calculations of friends out of doors, and very ungenerously endeavors to convince the Commit tee that the number 100 will be much more favorable to the West than 120. Now, he wondered, if such was the result, why he labored with such unremitting zeal to fasten on us the number 120. We are surely much indebted to the gentlemen for this new discovery.

In the first place, let it be remembered, said Gen. S. that assume what basis we will, each county has to be supplied with a member. Take then the smallest number, 90, which will give a ratio of federal population of 7,084. After giving to each county one member, there will remain 25 members to be divided according to federal population. Now, west of this ideal line, there are 28 counties, which having received each one member, will yet have a population of 141,144 unrepresented; which population divided by the 7,084, will give 19 representatives, which will, in all, give to the West 47 members, while the East will have 42; which, with the Senate at 50, would produce an equal division on joint ballot. Now, he maintained, that if the East were to contend for what was equal and right, this is the number we should contend for; but they are willing to act magnanimously—they are willing to act up to the compromise, and take one hundred, which the gentleman from Buncombe will see, gives the West a majority of 6; 110, by the same rule, will give them 8, and 120 will give them a majority of 10. Sir, said Gen. S. I honestly believe that the number 100 is the most equitable and just. It is that number which, while it gives to the West a majority in the House of Commons, will not be so great as to destroy the hope of a controlling influence in the Senate. He could not refrain from the expression of his regret, to have heard it more than once repeated on this floor, that if the Senate should be fixed at 50 and the Commons at a less number than 120, that the West would not take it as a compromise, but would rise in their might and majesty and shake off the shackles which bind them. No man would more than himself deprecate such a catastrophe, but he assured gentlemen that such threats as those (if so intended) were no terror to his mind. Gen. S. said, he stood there as the representative of a small county, which is to be seriously affected by this most gracious compromise, and if he were to be deterred by any consequences from asserting her rights, he should be recreant to the trust confided to him. Feeling himself bound by all the solemn ties of a most solemn obligation, he appealed to heaven for the truth of his declaration, that he had no other object in view but to do justice to both East and West: but never, so long as he was able to lift his humble voice and cry aloud, would he remain silent and see his constituents doomed to submit to the edicts of a merciless majority. He did not say this would be the conduct of the West, but really it seemed that nothing short of the sole control of the Government would satisfy them. He had not, he said, lived to his age, not to be solemnly impressed with the truth and importance of that great fundamental maxim which recognizes the right of the majority to rule. He admitted its truth, but at the same time, it is equally true, that for the security of the minority, certain checks and balances should be interposed to arrest the hand of oppression which is too often extended over them. He looked upon that Government which imposed no restraint on the undue exercise of power on the part of the majority, as more odious and tyrannical than the most despotic power of Europe—nay, a Military despotism is far preferable to it.

What, said Gen. S. is the security which the East is to have, that their rights are not to be invaded? The friends of this compromise will tell us, Representation upon principles of taxation in the Senate. Provided this were secured upon any thing like principles of permanency and duration, it might do; but what is the basis of taxation assumed? Not Land tax and all that savors of realty, together with Poll tax, but every grade and species of taxation known to the law is included. Even the lowest grade of vice and immorality are permitted to be represented in the Senate. As, for instance, a small county paying a tax of five and six hundred dollars, with a billiard table and a few stud horses and *long eared animals*, may entitle itself to a Senator. What permanency is there in such a system as this? Have we any assurance that it will be next year what it is this? He had stated, therefore, what in his opinion was the true basis of a compromise between the East and the West. And here in his place, he would take occasion to repeat his belief, that before five years shall have rolled around, the people of N. Carolina will repent the day they ever gave their sanction to this Convention. We have lived under this Constitution for near 60 years, and although we have been abused and derided as low spirited, inactive people, he believed N. Carolina was the garden spot of the world. He knew of no place under the sun which he would prefer to the good old north State; and he looked on every attempt to stigmatize her as unworthy of notice. He had heretofore expressed his belief that no compromise which did not give each county a Senator, would ever go down with the small counties; not that he deemed such a large Senate as strictly conformable to our Institutions, but because the habits and customs of the people had grown and strengthened with that system, and it was neither safe nor prudent to depart from established principles. From the foundation of the Government, until now, each county has had its Senator; and he asked gentlemen to tell him what evil had accrued to the community from this mighty inequality which gentlemen seemed so fond of reiterating? Had the small counties exercised any thing like oppression; in other words, had the East oppressed the West? It had been said by the gentleman from Buncombe, that much the largest expenditures of the public disbursements were in the East; but that gentleman had not explained to his satisfaction how it came to pass. Look at all our officers! Two-thirds of them are in the West; and what has the West asked for, that the did not get? It may be said, that as freemen, they were entitled to it without asking and he admitted it to a certain extent. But, in the name of all that is sacred, will the West persist in pulling down our ancient and beautiful fabric of Government, for the redress of imaginary evils? He did not pretend to deny that defects existed in the Constitution, but they are not of that nature which justify its destruction.

Gen. S. said, that in the remarks heretofore made by him, he had endeavored to show, that in the formation of all of our State Governments, a primary object has been the fixing the Senate on a permanent and solid basis, not liable to fluctuation. And in addition thereto, he would add, that it is a conservative principle or feature in all well organized Governments, to give property a preponderating influence in the one branch, over that of population in the other. These checks are as vitally necessary to the maintenance of all free Governments, as food and clothing are to the human system. He therefore contended, not only that the wealth of the State should have a controlling influence in the Senate, but that it should be fixed on such a basis as would not admit of fluctuation. The West ought to be willing to give us a Senator for each county, and, in return, we ought to agree that they should be represented in the House of Commons according to free population. Not that he would ever abandon or lose sight of federal population in the Federal Government, nor even here, but for the sake of compromise. But, sir, said Gen. S. the die is cast—the "rubicon is past," and the question is, what numbers are most appropriate for the two Houses respectively? His own opinion was, that fifty should constitute the Senate, and one hundred the House of Commons. Were we now a new State, and he was called on to mould a Constitution, he might be induced to select a number between which there is a greater disparity than those he had named. But, as he had already stated, we ought to frame the amendments so as to produce as little shock as possible. He was for giving no more power to the West in the Commons, than to the East in the Senate. He had no idea of so framing the Constitution as to put the East completely at the mercy of the West, though towards that section of the State he had no unkind feelings. But he had lived long enough to know, that power often forgets right, and while the East had it, he was not disposed to give it in such a manner as would put it in the power of the West to oppress them. He never pretended to deny the justice of some of the claims of the West to a Convention, and could the single isolated question of Representation have been presented to the people, unclogged or unfettered with any of those incumbrances which have accompanied it to gull the minds of the people, he should have been willing long since to have met the question, and to have settled it. But what had been the miserable subterfuges to which the advocates of this measure had resorted to carry their point?—Have they met the question before the people openly and fairly? No, sir, when the people have been called on to vote *for* or *against* a Convention, it was not only to amend the Constitution as respects the basis of Representation, but they flattered them into the belief that a mighty system of reform and retrenchment was to be brought about. Not only that the number of members in each House was to be greatly diminished, but that they were to have biennial Sessions, and that the people were to elect the Governor, &c. &c. It is appeals like these which have been made to the people with so much effect; appeals which the demagogue will always make to the people when he wishes to blind them to his real designs.

It will be recollected, sir, that one of the principal reasons urged for the call of the Convention was to economize the expenditures of the Legislative department of the Government. And he must confess it was not without its weight on him. He had often regretted the waste of time and money which is annually consumed by the Legislature, and he called on the friends of the Convention to join with him and reduce the number in the Commons from 120 to 100. He would appeal to the candor of this Convention to say, if 100 members would not as well represent the interest of the people as 120. He asked the gentleman from Rowan (Mr. Fisher,) if 3 members would not as effectually represent the interest of his county as 4; and to Lincoln, Orange and Mecklenburg, he made the same appeal.

Gen. S. said there was one melancholy fact about this business which he could not pass by. Notwithstanding the exertions which have been made, to bring the people of the East to vote for the call of a Convention, not more than 3000 have done it, and 39 counties out of the 65 have given majorities against its call. Now he called on gentlemen on this floor, who came from these counties, to say if they believed their constituents desired any change in the existing Constitution; and if not, why are they disposed to go for a number which places the fate and destiny of the small counties completely at the mercy of the large ones? Why not concur with him in fixing a number which will do equal justice to both parties. He appealed to Heaven for the truth of his declaration, that he had no other object but so to frame the amendment as to heal the long existing breach between the East and West. He did believe that the number 100 was the only one which would satisfy the East. And he cautioned gentlemen not to attempt to cram down the throat of a patriotic people, a Constitution which is objectionable.

Gen. S. said, he came now to notice the remarks of the gentleman from Wilkes, (Gen. Wellborn,) who had informed the Committee, with a candor which had always marked his course, that a primary object which the West had in wanting their just ascendancy, was to commence a great and splendid system of Internal Improvements. Now, he need not assure this Committee that he was the friend of Internal Improvements, such as will afford a facility to the farmers of our country in getting to market; but he equally deprecated those wild and visionary schemes on which the demagogue always mounts to power. The gentleman talks about a Railroad from the seaboard to the mountains. Why, sir, such a scheme is not only idle and visionary, but perfectly impossible. In the first place, we have not active capital enough at our command to make it; but, if we had, and it were made, and we were to concentrate all the produce of the State, it would not yield a profit sufficient to cover the expences. Gentlemen tell us about the great profits arising from Railroads. It is not the transportation which yields this profit, but the money received from passengers.

But we are told, that North Carolina is a degraded State, and something must be done to elevate her in the eyes of the world. He did not admit the truth of this assertion. North Carolina was not degraded. We are a happy people and a prosperous people, and our institutions will bear a comparison with those of any State in the Union.

Gentlemen rise in their places and tell us we must do something to stop the tide of emigration. This never can be done, while the land markets of the west are open, men of enterprise and capital will seek their fortunes in other and more fertile regions. Look at the emigration from other States. If correctly informed, the emigration from our sister State to the south of us has far exceeded.

Tho', said Gen. S. I am aware that the subject of Internal Improvements is not strictly applicable to the question now under consideration, as it has been referred to by the gentleman from Wilkes, I will make a remark or two in addition to what I have already said. From his remarks it might be inferred that the East were opposed to Internal Improvements; such however is not the fact, nor has their conduct evinced it. He believed some of the warmest friends of that system have come from the East, and in all plans which had for their object a judicious expenditure, the East have been as liberal as the West. He could tell the gentleman why Internal Improvements have hitherto proved ineffectual in this State. It is a lamentable fact, that there exists a mutual jealousy all over our State, not only between the East and West, but between the Cape Fear, the Neuse, the Roanoke, &c. And the consequence is, whenever any improvement is proposed in one section, an opposition arises in another and resort must be had to that odious system, known by the name of log-rolling, to carry any point. The idea of ever rasing up a town in North Carolina like New York, Philadelphia, Charleston or Norfolk, was to his mind, perfectly visionary, and no genuine friend of Internal Improvements will ever preach up such a doctrine. From these insurmountable impediments and obstructions, which nature has thrown in our way, we are doomed, in many respects to a state of dependence, though we have it in our power greatly to improve our condition. Should he ever have the honor of again being a member of the Legislature, he intended to bring forward a plan and the only one which can improve our condition, viz. a Rail-road from Beaufort to Newbern and one from Fayetteville to some central point in the West.

The former would give to the East facilities for reaching one of the best harbors on the southern coast, while the latter would give the western opportunity of a market at home. This he repeated was all they wanted to give them a start, and then as they progressed they might advance their improvements.

But to return to the immediate question under consideration. If the East were to be taxed to build Rail Roads they should be represented so as to insure a faithful distribution of the money. For he held it to be a truism, that no man ought to be taxed for the benefit of another, without his consent. The West would have just as much right to come and take his hands into the mountains, as to take his money to hire hands to work with.

Gen. S. said it had been urged by the gentleman from Buncombe, as a reason why the amendment should not be adopted, that the disparity between the two Houses would be great enough, and that the example set by our sister States was against the principles laid down by him. It was true that in several of the Northern States, the Senate is comparatively small; yet they are not regarded as merely a legislative branch of the Government; they have certain supervisory powers, and are a court of dernier resort, possessing the highest powers of any in the State. But in a majority of the States, south of the Potomac, the theory principles for which he was contending are clearly maintained.

Gen S. said he thus in as brief a manner as possible, answered some of the objections which had been brought forward against the adoption of his amendment. It only remained for him to perform the solemn but painful duty of taking an affectionate farewell of his bantling. The fact was not to be disguised, that there was here a settled and fixed majority against him and what he believed to be the interest of the East. He had expressed himself with some feeling, but more in sorrow than in anger." Towards the members of the Convention, both collectively and individually, he had no other feelings than those of friendship.

The Committee then rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again, and the Convention adjourned.

Wednesday, June 18.

After Prayer by the Rev. Dr McPheeters,

The Convention resumed the consideration of the Article which has relation to the number of members which shall compose the Senate and House of Commons, when,

Mr. KELLY moved an amendment to change the mode of assigning the number of Representatives left, after apportioning the number to which each county is entitled by the federal population instead of placing them to the counties having the largest fraction, according to federal population, amongst the several counties having fractions, so as to produce the greatest equality in the Representation.

This motion, after debate, in which it was advocated by Messrs. Kelly, Jacocks, Bryan, and Turner, and opposed by Messrs Gen. Speight, Judge Gaston, and Dr. Williams, was negatived 83 votes to 37.

Two other amendments were also offered and negatived.

The Convention then, on motion of Gov. Swain, the Chairman of the large Committee, to which the subject had been committed, called up the Report in favor of allowing the towns of Edenton, Newbern, Wilmington, and Fayetteville, each a Representative.

The Report was taken up accordingly, when Mr. Skinner, from Chowan, spoke at some length in favor of adopting the recommendation of the Committee. Mr. Skinner was followed by Mr. Holmes, from New Hanover, in opposition to the Report; by Mr. Kelly, from Moore, and Mr. Gilmer from Rowan, in favor of the Report. After which Mr. Meares moved an adjournment.

The Convention adjourned accordingly.

Thursday, June 19.

After Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Jamieson.

Gen DOCKERY moved the following Resolution, to lie on the table till to morrow:

Resolved, That during the remainder of the session, the Convention shall take a recess from one to three o'clock.

On the motion of some member, the Resolution was immediately taken up for consideration—and after some little discussion, and on a statement that there would be for some days considerable business before the Committee, and by others, that they never knew any good to arise from attempts to hurry the discussion of important business, the motion was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. FISHER, the Committee of the Whole was discharged from the consideration of the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th Resolutions embraced in the Report of the Committee appointed to consider and report the manner in which it would be proper to take up the business of the Convention, and each of the Resolutions were referred to a Committee.

The 13th Resolution relates to a provision that the Attorney General shall be elected for a term of years. The 14th to providing a tribunal where by Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts and other officers of the State, may be impeached and tried for corruption and mal-practice in office. The 15th directs an inquiry whether any amendments shall be made for vacating the office of Justice of the Peace, and disqualifying him from holding such appointment upon conviction of an infamous crime, or of corruption and mal-practice in office. The 16th directs an inquiry what provision shall be made providing for the removal of any of the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts for mental or physical inability, upon a concurrent resolution of two-thirds of the Legislature. The 17th directs an inquiry what amendments shall be made providing that the salaries of the Judges shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. The 18th directs an inquiry whether any amendment ought to be made to provide against unnecessary private litigation. The 19th directs an inquiry whether any amendment ought to be made to provide that no Judge of the Supreme Court shall be eligible to any office, or any Judge of the Superior Court to any other office than that of Judge of the Supreme Court, while retaining his judicial appointment.

On motion of Mr. COLLINS, the following Resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee appointed for arranging the Representation of the two Houses, be instructed to prepare and report a plan for allowing the State for electing members to the Senate and House of Commons.

The Convention then took up the unfinished business of yesterday, which was the Report proposing to give a Representative to each of the towns of Edenton, Newbern, Wilmington and Fayetteville; when Messrs. Meares, Toomer and Judge Gaston spoke in favor of adopting the Report, and Judge Seawell and Mr. Williams of Perquimons against it.

On taking the question, the Report was disagreed to, 73 votes to 50. The Yeas and Nays were as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Andres, Bowers, Barrington, Bynum, Bailey, Bunting, Cox, Cansler, Chalmers, McD. Carson, Collins, Dockery, Dobson, Fisher, Franklin, W. Gaston, Gilliam, A. F. Gaston, Gray, Giles, Gudger, Hill, Hooker, E. Jones, James King, Kelly, McQueen, McDiarmid, Morehead, Martin, Meares, Moore, Outlaw, Owen, J. W. Powell, Roulhac, Swain, Skinner, R. D. Speight, J. Speight, Shipp, Saunders, Shober, Thomas, Toomer, White, R Williams, Wellborn, Young—50

Nays.—Messrs. Averitt, Arrington, Alston,

...ger, Baxter, Brittain, Biggs, Birchett, Brod-
... Boddie, Crudup, Cathey, Cooper, Calvert,
...mbers, Daniel, Elliott, Edwards, Ferebee,
...on, Gatling, Gaither, Graves, Gunn, Grier,
...ges, Gary, Hall, Hogan, Hargrave, Hussey,
...ges, Huggins, Howard, Hutcheson, Harring-
...Halsey, Holmes, K Jones, Jervis, Jacocks,
...Macon, Morris, McMillan, Melchor, McPher-
...Marchant, Marsteller, Montgomery, A. Pow-
...Pearsall, Parker, Pipkin, Ruffin, J. Ramsay,
...H. Ramsay, Styron, Sawyer, Sugg, Stallings,
...Smith, Seawell, B J. Smith, Spruill, Tayloe,
...D. Wilson, W. P. Williams, Welch, J. Wilson,
...W. Williams, Wilder—73.

...motion of Judge Gaston, the question was
...taken on giving Representatives to the towns
...Newbern, Wilmington and Fayetteville, and ne
...ved 75 to 47. The Yeas and Nays varied but
...from those on the first question.

The Convention then adjourned.

Friday, June 26.

After Prayer by the Rev. Dr. McPheeters,

Mr. GILES rose and stated, that he had been
...quested to ask leave of absence from the servi
...of the Convention, for the balance of its ses
...for Mr. D. M. Barringer, of Cabarrus, the
...of whose health rendered it necessary for him
...to the North, in search of medical aid. Leave
...granted.

Mr. EDWARDS moved that the Convention go
...a Committee of the Whole, on the Resolution
...relation to the 32d Article of the Constitution
...The question having been stated,

Mr. SMITH rose to renew a motion, which on
...Saturday had been decided out of order, to lay
...subject on the table. He did not wish to pre
...discussion, but he was satisfied the best dis
...sition which could be made of it, was to lay it
...the table. If the Convention determined the
...should be discussed, he wished it amply and
...done. It was to ascertain this fact—whether
...discussion was inevitable, that he submitted his
...tion, and on it he called for the *Ayes* and *Noes*.
...After taking his seat, Dr. S. would say, that with
...due deference for the Chair, he thought it mis
...ken its decision on the point of order yester-
...day—the motion made by him, was what is
...termed a privileged one.

The President remarked, that subsequent re-
...flection had convinced him that the Chair was
...wrong.

Mr. R. D. SPAIGHT rose to ask what the gen
...tleman from Orange proposed to lay on the table.

The PRESIDENT.—The special Order of the
...Day.

Mr. SPAIGHT—The Convention may postpone
...going into Committee of the Whole on the Order
...of the Day, but it is not in order to move to lay it
...on the table. It had been referred to a Commit-
...tee of the Whole, and no order on it could be ta-
...ken until that Committee had reported.

The PRESIDENT—I consider the motion in or
...der.

Mr. SPAIGHT—Then, Sir, I appeal from the
...decision of the Chair to the Convention.

Mr. EDWARDS concurred in opinion with the
...Chair that the motion was a proper one.

Mr. SMITH rejoined, stating the difference be
...tween the effect of a proposition referred to a
...Committee of the Whole, and to a Select Commit
...tee.

Mr. BRANCH said he had left a sick room to
...vote on this question. A motion is submitted to
...lay on the table. Why so? Is there any more
...pressing business on hand; is it feared we shall act
...improperly; or is there any other reason?

Judge GASTON rose for information from the
...Chair. He knew that the motion to lay on the ta-
...ble was not a debateable one. Suppose the mo-
...tion of the gentleman from Orange prevails, and
...the special order of the day is laid on the table,
...is it not be competent for any member after-
...wards, to move to take it up, and assign his reasons
...for the motion?

PRESIDENT —Certainly.

Judge GASTON—Then it is useless to attempt
...to settle discussion. It must go on.

The question was taken on Mr. SPAIGHT'S ap-
...peal from the Chair, and its decision was confirm-
...ed.

Mr. EDWARDS said he knew the motion to
...lay on the table was not debateable, but presum-
...ed a remark or two as to the propriety of the mo-
...tion would not be out of order. He would ask
...the gentleman from Orange, whether it comport-
...ed with the purposes for which the Convention
...was assembled, to give the go-by—

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Franklin.—The gentleman
...is certainly out of order.

Mr. EDWARDS resumed his seat, and the ques-
...tion recurring on the motion to lay on the table,
...it was negatived 72 to 49.

The question was then put and carried for go-
...ing into Committee of the whole, on the Resolu-
...tion, and Mr. Fisher was called to the Chair.

The question having been stated to be on the
...adoption of the Resolution, a very long and ani-
...mated debate arose. Messrs. Edwards, Daniel,
...Ryan, Samuel P. Carson, and Welborn, spoke in
...favor of amending or expunging the 32d Article,
...and Mr. Cooper against it. On motion of Mr. Gil-
...lam, the Committee rose, reported progress, and
...obtained leave to sit again, and the Convention
...then adjourned.

Saturday, June 27

On motion of Mr. EDWARDS, the Convention
...again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole
...on the Resolution in relation to the 32d article of
...the Constitution, Mr Fisher in the Chair; when a
...debate arose which occupied the whole of the sit-
...ting, without taking the question. The Speakers,
...in favor of amending the article, by striking out
...the most objectionable parts of it, were Governors
...Swain and Branch, the President of the Conven-
...tion, Gen. Welborn and Mr. Crudup; and against
...amending it, Dr. Smith and Mr. Cooper.

The Committee has leave to sit again.

Monday, June 29.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. M'Pheeters.

Mr. Morehead, from the committee to whom
...was referred the 14th resolution, reported an Ar-
...ticle, as an amendment to the Constitution, pro-
...viding for the impeachment of all officers in the
...State, except justices of the peace and militia offi-
...cers; which was read the first time and ordered to
...be printed.

Mr. Harrington, from the committee to whom
...was referred the 13th resolution, instructing them
...to inquire and report whether any, and if any,
...what amendments may be proper, providing that
...the Attorney General shall be elected for a term
...of years," reported that it is expedient to amend
...the 13th section of the Constitution by striking out,
...after the word "Admiralty," the words "and an
...Attorney General," and to insert, between the
...words "Equity" and "Judges," the word "and,"
...so as to make the said section read thus:

"That the General Assembly shall, by joint bal-
...lot of both Houses, appoint Judges of the Su-
...preme Courts of Law and Equity, and Judges of
...Admiralty, who shall be commissioned by the Go-
...vernor, and hold their offices during good behav-
...iour."

And that the following additional section, to
...come in immediately after the 13th, be incorporat-
...ed into the Constitution:

"That the General Assembly shall, by joint bal-
...lot of both Houses, appoint, from time to time,
...an Attorney General, who shall be commissioned
...by the Governor, and hold his office for a term of
...years."

Which amendments were read the first time and
...ordered to be printed.

Gov. Owen, from the Committee to whom the
...subject was referred, reported the following Ar-
...ticle, which was read the first time and ordered
...to be printed:

"If vacancies shall occur, by death, resignation
...or otherwise, before the meeting of the General
...Assembly, writs may be issued by the Governor,
...under such regulations as may be prescribed by
...law."

The Convention again went into committee of
...the Whole, Mr. Fisher in the Chair, on the reso-
...lution in relation to the 32d Article; when Mr.
...Rayner and Judge Gaston addressed the Commit-
...tee in favor, and Messrs. J. Speight, Shober and
...M'Queen in opposition to amending the said Ar-
...ticle. Before Judge Gaston (who last occupied
...the floor) had concluded, the committee rose, re-
...ported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Tuesday, June 30.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Jamieson.

The Convention again resolved itself into a com-
...mittee of the whole, Mr. Fisher in the Chair,
...on the resolution in relation to the 32d Article;
...when Judge Gaston resumed his speech in favor of
...amending the Article. After Judge G. had con-
...cluded, the Committee was addressed by Judge
...Daniel, Messrs. Carson, Outlaw and Collins on the
...same side, and by Gen. Dockery, Dr. Smith and
...Judge Seawell in opposition to amending or ex-
...punging the Article. After several propositions
...to amend had been made and negatived, Gen.
...Wellborn moved to amend the Article by striking
...out the word "Protestant," and inserting in lieu
...thereof the word "Christian;" which was agreed to.
...The Committee then rose and reported the Article
...as amended, and the Convention adjourned.

State Convention.—The Convention very properly evinces a determination to examine and discuss thoroughly every proposition submitted to its consideration; and, as there are several important matters yet to be discussed and settled, it is still impossible to form even a conjecture as to the time when its labors will terminate. Since our last, only one question of moment has been decided, viz: On Thursday, after an able and interesting debate, which consumed several days, it was agreed to abolish borough representation entirely, by a vote of 75 to 50.

On Friday, the Convention proceeded, in committee of the whole, to the consideration of the proposition to amend the 32d section of the Constitution, which is in the following words:

The debate on this subject, thus far, has been very animated, and characterized by great ability; and, when published, will no doubt be read by the public with great avidity and pleasure. The speech of Judge Gaston, which, from his peculiar situation, awaked the highest degree of curiosity and interest, was one of his most happy and powerful efforts, and will hereafter be regarded as the *chef d'œuvre* of his public performances.—The debate has attracted great crowds of spectators, who, from day to day, throng the gallery, doors and windows of the Church.

On Tuesday, after considerable discussion, it was decided, in Committee of the Whole, to amend the section in question, by striking out the word "Protestant," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "Christian." But as this was not the final action of the Convention on it, the said section is still subject to further amendment.—*Ral. Star.*

New York, June 29.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.—We received on Saturday evening files of London and Liverpool papers, to the 26th and 27th inclusive, by the packet Independence, Capt. Nye.

We do not find in any of the papers one word in relation to the indemnity bill. The entire attention of the French people is directed to the trial of Lyons rioters, which proceeds very slowly.

The accounts from Spain are any thing but cheering to those who desired the overthrow of Carlos.

Of England it may be said, *stocks have fallen.*

London, May 21.—This has been a momentous day at the Stock Exchange, and though it is hoped that the evil does not lie so deep, can only be compared in its incidents with the convulsion which shook the market for foreign securities in 1825 and 1825. So great a decline has, indeed, rarely occurred in one day even at those periods. The shock has been felt in Spanish securities in a far greater proportion than the others, and the situation of Spain seems to be, in fact, the foundation of the general alarm, aggravated by the great pressure for money which has prevailed for several days past.

Death of Mrs. Hemans.—Died, on Saturday evening last, in Dawson street, Dublin, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with that cheerfulness and pious resignation which might have been expected from her writings and her character, Mrs. Hemans.—*Dublin Mail.*

LIVERPOOL MARKET—May 25.

COTTON.—There has been fair demand for Cotton, and holders, particularly of the middling classes of American, having met it freely, some little reduction has been submitted to on these descriptions, but for the better qualities, as well as for Brazil, prices are fully supported. The sales comprise 170 Sea Island at 23¾d to 29d with 40 stained at 15d. to 22d.; 8,200 Bowed, 10¾d. to 12¾d.; 7,900 New Orleans, 10d. to 13¾d.; 3,370 Mobile, Alabama, Tennessee, 9¾d. to 13d.; together 23,910 bales, of which 3,400 American and the Peruvian have been taken on speculation, and 1,650 American, 100 Surat, and the Bengal for shipment. The market has been quiet on Saturday and to-day, and middling qualities if any thing, are a shade lower. The sales for the two days are 4000 bales.

MAY 27.—The sales of Cotton for the past three days are about 5000 bales—in prices of the lower descriptions of American there is a decline of ⅛d per lb. and the market is quiet.

Secrets of Comfort.—Though sometimes small evils, like invisible insects, inflict pain, and a single hair can stop a vast machine, yet the chief secret of comfort lies in not suffering trifles to vex one, and in prudently cultivating an undergrowth of small pleasures, since very few great ones, alas! are let on long leases.

Sharp's Essays.

During a Hail storm, a few days since, in New Hanover and Brunswick counties, a whirlwind arose and did considerable damage on the plantation of Dr. *Frederick J. Hill.* It carried off the roof of his Dwelling house to a considerable distance, and very much shattered the body, &c.

Raleigh Register.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 7, 1835.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, July 5, 1835.

Since I last wrote you, the only subjects which have been definitively acted on, are the 32d Article and the Election of Governor by the people. The former has been amended so as to admit Catholics to office, but still excludes Jews, Pagans and infidels. Considering however, the excitement which pervades the public mind, the alteration of it in any respect is a source of gratulation. I attribute this decision to the speech of Mr. Gaston, which is declared with one voice to have been a specimen of unrivalled eloquence.

The election of Governor has been given to the people, by a vote of almost two to one. I am glad of it, for I have too often witnesed a time-serving policy on the part of the Executive, for fear of offending the Legislature.

The arrangement of Senators and Commoners has been matured. Cumberland retains her relative power, with the exception of her Borough member, but some of your neighbors are essentially curtailed of their proportions.

For instance, Bladen gets but one Commoner, and will have to elect a Senator in conjunction with Columbus and Brunswick. Robeson and Richmond have only a Senator between them, but two Commoners each. Moore has only one Commoner, and in conjunction with Montgomery, is to elect a Senator. Duplin and Sampson by the aid of their richer neighbors will maintain their own. Brunswick and Bladen get but one Commoner each.

The Convention will adjourn, I think, next Saturday.

4th of July.—This great day was celebrated in the usual manner in this place. Whilst there was no extraordinary effort made to celebrate it in an unusual mode, there was every thing to show that it has lost none of its interest in the estimation of the people. The firing of cannon, the Military and Civic parade, the reading of that Declaration which has consecrated the day, (which was performed by Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq.,) and a patriotic and appropriate Oration by David Reid, Esq., testified that the sons have inherited the spirit of their sires in commemorating the birth of American Liberty.—There was no public Dinner, and the day passed quietly and harmoniously.

The University.—It appears that we were misled by current rumor, in stating that Mr. Anderson was chosen President of the University. The election has been postponed till December next. We now understand that Mr. A. received a plurality of the votes, but not a majority. Professor Mitchell will continue to act as President *pro tempore.*

The Board of Trustees resolved to increase the Salary of the President to $2000. They also appointed Mr. Wm. H. Owen, of Caswell, Tutor of Languages, in place of Mr. D. F. Bacon, resigned.

The French Question.—The President has caused to be published, a very able letter from Mr. Livingston to the Duke de Broglie, written on the eve of his departure from France, in which he discusses the question of the right of France to demand an explanation of the language of the President's message of December last. He shows, conclusively, that no foreign power has a right to demand explanations of any thing that the President may think proper to communicate to Congress, or of any course he may advise them to pursue. He shows also, that the recommendation of the President is not a *national* act, not having been sanctioned by the Legislative branch of the government, and therefore not proper to be noticed by the French nation. He then shows that in the message itself, and in the correspondence which he has held with the French Government, every disavowal which France could desire, of an intention to threaten her, has been made. The whole letter is written in calm and conciliatory language, and is calculated to have a good effect on the French government, at the same time that it asserts the determination of this government not to recognize the right of France to question any act or language of the President.

In a note to Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Livingston resigns his commission as Minister to France.

Emigration.—We had the pleasure of an hour's conversation, a day or two ago, with an intelligent gentleman from the Eastern part of the State, who has been to the West and South, to explore the country, with a view to removal in case he were pleased.—He has returned, thoroughly satisfied to stay where he is. He speaks of the land as fine, of the productions of the plantations as abundant, and of course of the facility for money-making as very great; and says that if to make money were the only object of life, he would not hesitate about a removal. But the rich portions of the country are not healthy, the people have few of the comforts of life, and many of them are dissatisfied—of the ladies, especially, he did not see one who was satisfied. He represents the whole South-western world to be wild with speculation; nothing being talked of but land, negroes, and cotton. Every man's land is in the market; the proprietor being ready, at a moment's warning, to make another move.

This may be a country to suit some people, but how a man can carry his wife and children to it, provided he can make out to live here, is matter of surprize to us.

Interference in Elections.—Gen. Jackson once thought it highly improper for Federal Officers to interfere in elections; and every President until his time, has abstained from any act of interference in the choice of his successor. Gen. Jackson, however, has made no secret of his preference for Van Buren, and has, in a thousand ways, used his influence to promote the election of his favorite. In the former days of the Republic, this would have been enough to ruin both patron and favorite in the public esteem. But since the "spoils" doctrine has been introduced by Van Buren's party, and every man is an expectant of office, Gen. Jackson, and all the subordinate Federal officers throughout the country, may electioneer in every possible manner without encountering a rebuke from the *democrats* of the present day. The following, from the last Western Carolinian, is the latest instance of the kind which we have noticed; and we will remark, that before we saw this statement, we had the same information from a respectable private source.

From the Western Carolinian.

A Mississippi paper now before us, states, that recently a vast number of packages have been sent from Washington into all parts of that State, franked "*free—Andrew Jackson, P. U. S.*" When these packages came to be opened, they were found to contain thousands of copies of *the extra Globe*, which was got up for the express purpose of aiding the election of Van Buren!

Is there an American who can read the above without blushing for the degradation of the high office to such a purpose as franking the vile mass of corruption and falsehood poured forth by the *Extra Globe?*

The Merchants Bank of South Carolina, at Cheraw, has declared a dividend of $6 on each share of Stock; and has a large surplus after paying the dividend. The Stock is held at $140. This is a new Institution, in able hands, who have conducted it in such a manner as to secure to it an excellent credit, notwithstanding it had, at first, to encounter the strong prejudice which existed in consequence of the failure of a former Bank of Cheraw. Its notes form no small part of the circulation of this place and the surrounding country.

Death by Lightning.—We learn from the last Hillsborough Recorder, that Mr. James Clancey was killed by lightning in that town on the night of the 19th ult. Mr. C. was in the act of putting down a window during the storm, when the lightning struck the building, and terminated his existence. His wife was in bed in the corner of the room where the house was most shattered, and yet she escaped without injury, owing, of course, to the fact that feathers are non-conductors.

Melancholy Accident.—Thomas Marshall, Esq., of Fauquier County, Va., the eldest son of Chief Justice Marshall, was killed in Baltimore, on the 27th ult. by the falling of a part of the chimney of the Court House, into which he had retreated for protection from a storm then raging. He was on his way to Philadelphia, to visit his father, who is ill there. He leaves a family of six children.

Earlier than we anticipated, *the* RAIL ROAD *between this city and Baltimore* is about to be brought into use, to the great joy, no doubt, of all who have need to go to and from WASHINGTON in a direction north of it. On Wednesday, the President and Directors, with the principal officers of the Washington and Baltimore Railroad Company, accompanied by several invited citizens of Baltimore, made a trip of inspection on the new road, from Baltimore to Bladensburg at which place the company was met by the Mayor of this city and some other gentlemen who take much interest in the success of that great undertaking.

The company would have been able to have opened the road through to their terminus in this city, but for the unaccountable delay in the arrival of a cargo of rail-iron, which did not sail from England until the 16th May, instead of the middle of April, as ordered.

We are pleased to learn that an arrangement has been made by the enterprising stage company of G. Beltzhoover & Co. with the Railroad company, to open the road on Wednesday next; the passengers, until the final completion of the road to the canal basin in this city, to be conveyed from Bladensburg to the city in stage coaches. So that a person may hereafter go and return between Washington and Baltimore in less time than, when travelling at the fastest rate, it used to take to accomplish the single distance between the two cities.

National Intelligencer.

Mr. LEIGH will disappoint certain gentlemen and their calculations. It is understood that he will not be bullied or brow beaten out of the station to which he was called by the General Assembly of Virginia; but will repair to it, prepared to sustain the principles, honor, and interest of Virginia in all things, and to execute the instructions of those whom he acknowledges to have the right to govern his votes. The information which comes to us as authentic rumor, we believe will give pleasure to all independent men, and to many of the friends of General Jackson, more anxious to maintain the integrity of the Constitution, than to accomplish the intrigues of Martin Van Buren.—*Richmond Whig.*

Mr. LIVINGSTON, the Minister of the United States to France, arrived in this city on Friday night from New York, and is still here. On his way to this city, he received various marks of regard from his fellow citizens, and, among them, an invitation to a Public Dinner, which he accepted, from a number of political friends at Philadelphia.—*National Intelligencer.*

The New York Times states that Mr. LIVINGSTON denies having left instructions with Mr. Barton to quit Paris in case the amendment to the Indemnity Bill, calling for explanation, is adopted by the Chamber of Peers. The story always appeared to us to be improbable, and we are glad to perceive this assurance of its want of truth.

Nat. Gazette.

A CANCER.—Mr. Thomas Tyrell, of Missouri, advertises that a cancer upon his nose which had been treated without success by Dr. Smith of New Haven, and the ablest surgeons in the western country, had been cured in the following manner: He was recommended to use a strong potash, made of the ashes of red oak bark boiled down to the consistence of molasses, to cover the cancer with it, and in about an hour afterwards cover it with a plaster of tar, which must be removed after a few days, and if any protuberances remain in the wound apply more potash to them, and the plaster again, until they shall disappear, after which heal the wound with common salve. Cautery and the knife had been previously used in vain. This treatment effected a speedy and perfect cure.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

FROM THE NEWBERN SPECTATOR.

Col. R. M. Johnson.—Since the nomination of this gentleman by the Baltimore Convention, or rather by steam-Doctor Rucker, the press and the people have freely discussed his claims to the Vice Presidency. The main argument used by his friends is, that he killed an Indian, whose tomahawk was uplifted to render a like service to him. This satisfies them that he is a suitable candidate, and they will accordingly vote for him. His opponents say that he is in every respect unqualified, that he cohabited with a negress for twenty years, and that the tawney offspring of that connexion have since married white men, thus outraging both the laws of the country and the established usages of decent society. This is about the sum and substance of the matter in contest.

In support of the Colonel, two gentlemen of Kentucky, (Thomas J. Pew and J. H. Holt) recently of the Board of Examiners at West Point, have written and published two letters, the purport of which is, that Colonel Johnson "never was married" to the negress, "never acknowledged any woman as his wife, nor introduced any woman into society in that relation." As these gentlemen do not deny the main fact, their letters appear to make the matter worse, and more discreditable to Mister Scott and Mister Pence, who, it appears, not only wed the offspring, but the illegitimate offspring of a negress.

As a matter of curiosity, and as evidence of public feeling in Col. Johnson's neighborhood on the amalgamation of the two races, we copy the following, which appeared in the Lexington Observer of November, 1832.

"*Marriage Extraordinary!*—MARRIED, In Scott County, on the 8th inst. by the Rev. ——, Mr. *Thomas W. Scott*, a white man, to Miss *Adeline J. Johnson*, a mulatto girl, and reputed, or acknowledged daughter of the Honorable RICHARD M. JOHNSON, *one of the Representatives of the State of Kentucky to the Congress of the United States.*

A few days after Mr. Scott became the happy husband of the FAIR and lovely Adeline, he was presented by her father, the '*good Colonel,*' with a fine tract of land known as the 'Blue Spring farm,' for which a deed has been regularly made and entered on record in the office of the Clerk of Scott County Court. The deed runs, 'to Thomas W. Scott, and Adeline J. Scott, his wife, jointly, their heirs,' &c.

This is the second time the moral feelings of that portion of the people of Scott county who possess such feelings have been shocked or outraged, by the marriage of a mulatto daughter of Col. Johnson to a white man, if a man who will so far degrade himself as to become the object of scorn and detestation of every person that has the least regard for decency, for a little property, can be considered a white man.—About two years and a half ago, a Mr. Daniel Pence, married INDIANA, Col. Johnson's eldest daughter; and, as has more recently been the case with Mr. Scott, was soon after rewarded for his degradation, by being put in possession of a large farm, and a number of slaves to cultivate it.

How long will the people of Scott County—of Kentucky—permit such palpable violations of the laws of their state to be committed with impunity? How long will the moral and religious part of the community suffer such indecent and shocking examples to be set for their sons and the rising generation, before they put their veto upon them?—before they consign to private life at least, if not to infamy, those who encourage such violations of the laws both of God and man? The laws of Kentucky forbid, under heavy penalties, a white man's marrying a negro or mulatto, or living with one in the character of man and wife. Why should Pence and Scott not be held amenable to the laws? What are the Grand Jury of Scott about? Are they not sworn to take cognizance of all violations of the laws, and to *present* all who commit them?—Will they suffer Pence and Scott to go unpunished because they have become the sons-in law of Col. Johnson? We hope not. We hope to see the supremacy of the laws of the country maintained although persons high in office should be made to feel their weight."

LARGE DIVIDEND.—The Atlantic Insurance Company of this city, yesterday declared a dividend of *ten* per cent. for the last six months, payable on the 7th inst.

N. Y. Amer.

A Convention of the Jackson members of the New Hampshire Legislature have nominated Isaac Hill as a candidate for Governor of that State the ensuing year.

We understand that Dr. Samuel Moore, has resigned the office of Director of the Mint of U. States, to take effect on the first of the next month, and that Robert M. Patterson, M. D., of the University of Virginia, has been appointed to succeed him.

Globe.

Letters from Constantinople by an American.—Harper and Brothers, New York, 1835.—This American is no less a personage than Commodore Porter. The letters were written eight or ten years ago to a gentleman of New York, without any view to publication, but were considered by him too good to be lost by the public, and he has consequently procured the writer's consent, and given them to the country. Besides developing much interesting information concerning the character and condition of society in Turkey, they are written in an attractive style, and are interspersed with sprightly anecdote, and agreeable *badinage.*

We understand that the public expectation in relation to Mr. Cooper's new work *The Monikins*, will shortly be gratified.—The publishers, Mrs. Carey, Lea, & Blanchard, will issue it in a few days.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Paulding's Works.—The Messrs. Harpers, of New York, are printing a complete and uniform edition of the works of our gifted countryman Paulding. The first two volumes of the series, comprising the admirable papers of *Salmagundi*, have been issued, and the remainder of the works will follow without delay.

The Vice Chancellor of New York has ordered the sale of the property known as Holt's Hotel in the city of New York, for the benefit of the trustees and creditors of that establishment. The sale will take place on the 13th July.

POSTSCRIPT.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, JULY 1.

By the packet ship Philadelphia, Captain Morgan, we have received London papers to the evening of May 30th.

They bring the important intelligence that Spain has made a formal call for the armed intervention of France, agreeably to the provisions of the Quadruple Treaty. The decree to this effect may be found below. It appears to have occasioned a good deal of agitation both in the French and English money markets, under the apprehension doubtless, of the ulterior consequences which may very possibly result from it.

A riot had taken place at Wolverhampton, England. The military fired upon the mob, and several persons were wounded.

Journal of Com.

"I'll consult my Wife."—This is what old Judge Thatcher, of Massachusetts, is reported to have said to Gen Blount, of North Carolina, when they were members of Congress, at Philadelphia—and when the latter challenged the Judge to mortal combat: "I'll consult my wife, sir," repeated the Judge, taking off his three-cornered hat, and making a bow; "and if she is willing, I'll favor you with a meeting."

Capture of a Mormon Angel.—A Western paper has a curious account of a new adventure with the Mormons. Jo Smith, the High Priest and Prophet of these fanatic vagabonds, was not long since upon his proselyting expedition in Ohio, and to give more solemnity and *eclat* to his administration of his baptism, he gave notice that an Angel would appear on the opposite side of the river in which the ceremony was performed, as often as the rite should be repeated. Accordingly, whenever the baptism took place, a figure in white sure enough appeared upon the bank of the Grand River, and continued there as long as the ceremony lasted. Some of the unbelievers, however, secreted themselves near the spot, and the next time it showed itself, his Ghostship, after several most unghostlike attempts to escape and after a ducking in the river to which it was driven, was taken bodily possession of, when it was found upon examination to be nothing more nor less than the Prophet himself.

N. Y. Courier.

A THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

MOST EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—An express arrived this morning from Haverhill, Massachusetts, to inform the brokers and banks here, in advance, not to negotiate any of the paper of $25,000 in drafts, notes, and acceptances; all of which, with $2,000 in bank notes, were taken last Friday morning from the trunk on a stage coach passing from Haverhill to Boston.—*N. Y. E. Star.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JULY 7.

Brandy, peach,	60 a 70	Molasses,	29 a 33
Ditto, apple,	50 a 60	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	10 a 11	Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
Beeswax,	21 a 22	Lump,	15
Coffee,	12 a 14½	Loaf,	16 a 17
Cotton,	17 a 18	Salt,	60
Corn,	85 a 90	Tobacco, leaf,	4½ a 5½
Candles, F. F.	15	Cotton Bagging,	30
Flaxseed,	a 1 20	Bale Rope,	10 a 11
Flour,	$6 a 7 00	Wheat,	$1 a 1 10
Feathers,	a 35	Whiskey,	36 a 40
Iron,	4½ a 5	Wool,	16 a 20

THEATRE.

Benefit of Mr. & Mrs. Bailey.

MR. BAILEY respectfully announces to the ladies and gentlemen of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that his Benefit is fixed for this evening, (Tuesday, July 7th.) He confidently hopes his bill of fare will meet with the approbation of an enlightened community.

WILLIAM TELL THE SWISS PATRIOT.

The Extravaganza of Zip Coon, Mr. Bailey.

A favorite Song by Mrs. Hart.

A Sailor's Hornpipe, Mr. Bailey.

(*By particular desire*) the Fugle Exercises, Bailey.

To conclude, second time, the IRISH TUTOR.

Doctor O'Toole, - - - - Mr. Bailey.

DAVID SHAW

HAS just received by the Steamboat John Walker, the following articles, which he offers low for Cash, viz:

Fresh Lime Juice,	Jamison's Water Crackers,
Lemon Sirup,	Tamarinds and Scotch Barley,
Fresh Currants & Citrons	Loaf Sugar & Tea, assrtd,
Bunch Raisins,	Coffee & Brown Sugar.
Soft shell Almonds,	
Seidlitz Powders and Soda do,	

Fayetteville, July 7, 1835. 44 4w.

Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.

50 BBLS. fine and superfine Flour,
30 bbls. No. 2 Herring,
5000 lbs. prime Bacon,
2000 lbs. Lard,
1000 bushels Corn,
200 do. Oats,
50 boxes, 'I Blake's'' Mould Candles,
30 hhds. bright Molasses,
50 casks Lime.
No. 1 Mackerel,
For sale by

J. G. & J. H. COOK.

July 7, 1835. 44 tf.

Lime.

50 CASKS fresh Thomaston LIME, on board boat Post Boy, will be sold low on arrival.

AMOS KIMBALL.

July 7, 1835. 44 tf.

SHOCCO BALL.

THERE will be a BALL at Shocco Springs, Warren county, on Wednesday the 15th of July next.

June 26. 44 2w.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 26th ult a negro man named ARTHUR; he is of a light complexion, has very large white eyes, a very high forehead, rather inclined to be bald, knock knee'd, has a down look when spoken to, and speaks very slowly and long; about 38 years old, and about 6 feet high; had on when he left, a suit of cotton fustians, and a wool hat, all considerably worn, which he may have changed, as he has sundry other clothes. I will give $10 for his apprehension, so that I get him, if taken in the State, or $25 if taken out of the State.

CURTIS C. OATES

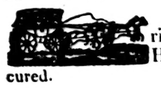
Duplin County, N. C. July 1, 1835. 44 tf.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has just received his Fall Supply of

GOODS

Which he will sell at the lowest market price for Cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1834. 4tf

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N C.*

96 tf.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 1. 78tf

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING received the appointment of AUCTIONEER, would offer his services to the public.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, April 8th, 1834.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

REMOVAL.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store four doors West of Mr. Jno. McArn's Dry Goods Store, Hay street.

November 1, 1834 9tf.

Children's Toy Books

OF every description, for sale at the Book Store of E. J HALE.

August 12, 1834.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

SALT, COFFEE, &c.

200 LARGE SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT, 5 do. Blown do,
400 Bushels Rock ALUM do
10 Barrels Prime Green COFFEE,
20 Bags do do. do.
5 do. Old Java do. for family use,
21 Spanish Hides,
10 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN MUNN.

Hay Street.

Nov. 17, 1834. 11-tf.

Lime and Plaster of Paris.

THE Subscriber has just received 200 casks of fresh LIME, and 21 barrels PLASTER of PARIS, which will be sold low for cash. He intends to keep a large and regular supply of these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles

He may be found on application, at the Shop opposite the United States Bank.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

February 20, 1835. 25tf.

Barouche for sale.

A neat light BAROUCHE, with falling Top, calculated for either one or two Horses, and having a double set of Harness, all perfectly new, for sale low. Apply at this Office.

April 14, 1835.

COFFEE.

Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta,

68 Bags prime Rio COFFEE,
23 do. Laguira do.
46 do. Cuba do.

For sale by T. SANDFORD & CO.

April 27, 1835. 34 tf.

Superior Molasses.

10 HHDS. of the above article, just received per. Steamboat Henrietta. And in point of quality inferior to none ever Sold in this market.

For sale by E. B. DRAKE.

March 17, 1835. 28-tf.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

Fayetteville N. Carolina.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a House for the reception of Travellers and Boarders, known by the name of THE PLANTER'S HOTEL, and solicits a part of public patronage. The House being large and in the most elavated place in the Town, and close to a large Fountain of pure Spring Water. His Establishment shall always be furnished with every necessary that the country affords, except Ardent Spirits.

MICHAEL McGARY.

October 14, 1834. 6tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a new and splendid supply of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Linens, Gentlemen's Summer Wear, Calicoes, Muslins, Silks, and a handsome assortment of Ladies' Bonnets of the latest style, Gentlemen's fine Hats, Shoes, &c. All of which they will sell low, at wholesale or retail, at their new stand, South East corner of Market Square.

JOHNSON & CARPENTER.

Fayetteville, March 31st. 30 tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received, by the late arrivals from the North, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are, real French Muslin, Ginghams, Calicoes, Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-berlins, Gros-de naps, Gro-de-zan Silks, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, in a great variety, Cross Barred Muslins, Cambrics, gentlemen's Summer Clothes, a new article, Drills, Rowen Cassimere, Hamiten Janes Marseilles Vesting, 4000 lbs. Cotton Yarn, Petersburg make, Virginia Cloth, with many other articles, all of which will be offered at wholesale, or retail, cheap for cash. *Also*, on hand, Sole and Upper Leather, Harness do. &c.

March 30, 1835. 30-tf.

FEMALE SCHOOL.

AT a meeting of the patrons of the FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE CLASSICAL SCHOOL, the following gentlemen were elected to fill the offices for the ensuing year.—The Rev'd JARVIS B. BUXTON, President; CHARLES P MALLETT, LOUIS D. HENRY, JOHN H. HALL, THOMAS C BLAKE, CHARLES T. HAIGH, JOHN W WRIGHT, Trustees.

The Trustees respectfully give notice that they have succeeded in securing the services of Mrs Eliza Unthank as Directress of this Institution, and those of Mr E. Tripp as teacher in the higher departments of study. The well known reputation of this lady and gentlemen, gives security that the object of the Board will be met, which is to furnish to a limited number of Females the best privileges of Education. The School will be divided into two departments, for admission into which, application may be made to Mr. Thomas C. Blake, the Treasurer of the Board.

Fayetteville, January 19, 1835. 20-ft

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cas prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses,

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE.

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do, Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

Grocery & Commission Store.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Offer for sale for approved Notes at three months,

77 HHDS. Bright Retailing MOLASSES,
45 do. prime Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
120 bags Laguira, Rio and Cuba Coffee,
15 do Ginger, Pepper and Spice,
20 bbls green Copperas,
10 crates assorted Crockery.
17 do loaf Sugar,
5 do Salts,
8 kegs of bar Lead,
10 qr. casks sweet Malaga Wine.

October 14, 1834. *f.*

25,000 Choice Havanna Segars

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers.

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 21, 1834. 7 *tf.*

Palm Leaf Hats.

30 Dozen Palm Leaf Hats,
10 do. stripe do do.—For sale by

A. KIMBALL.

April 6, 1835. 31tf.

New Books.

SIX months in a Convent, by Miss Read; Reply to do., by the Lady Superior; Domestic Happiness; Outre Mer; Men and Manners in Great Britain; Wilberforce's practical View; Mother's Friend; Fanny Kemble's Journal; Malcom's Bible Dictionary; Barnes on the Romans; Brown's Dictionary of the Bible; Andrew's Devotions; Chitty's Pleadings; Wheaton's Selwyn's Nisi Prius, &c.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

June 15, 1835.

FIRE INSURANCE.

INSURANCE may be effected on Buildings and other Property in this place and in the vicinity, at a reasonable rate of per centage, with the Augusta Fire Insurance Company, on application in writing, to the Agents in this town. Applications (postage paid in all cases,) must contain a minute description of the property to be insured.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, North Carolina

October 23, 1834. 8tf.

Loaf and Lump Sugar.

5 Bbls superior Loaf } SUGARS.
5 do. do. Lump }

For sale by JOHN MUNN.

May 25. 1835. 38 tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

JACKSON HOTEL,

LIBERTY POINT,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above establishment in the Town of Fayetteville, gives notice to the public in general that it is now open for the accommodation of Boarders and travellers. His table will be supported with the best fare which our market affords—His Bar room with the choicest Liquors, in short every exertion will be made to render his patrons comfortable. Particular attention will be paid to the Horses of those who may favor him with a call. From his determination to please all if he can, he hopes to gain as well as merit a share of public patronage.

THOS. H. MASSEY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1834. 12-tf.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

The Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been successfully employed in almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heart burn, acid eructations, nausea, head-ach, pain and distention of the Stomach and bowels, Colic, Jaundice, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, sick head-ach, &c.

"Amidst the multitude of articles already before the public, professedly adapted to the relief of one of the most common and harrassing classes of disease to which we are liable, viz: derangement of the digestive organs, it must be a matter of gratification to the afflicted, to find one medicine offered to them by a Southern Physician of known and established respectability, and who is willing to stake his reputation upon the *safety* and *efficacy* of the remedy thus issued by his authority. The article is the result of careful observation and extensive experience, and nothing of the kind, we are informed from various sources, has been received with greater favor or has more fully on trial justified all the claims it offers to public confidence. Unlike most other Anti-Dyspectic and Anti Bilious remedies, which are either drastic purgatives, or are dependent for their efficacy upon Mercurial preparations, the operation of this Vegetable Compound is at all times gentle but effectual; and being wholly devoid of Mercury may be taken under any circumstances with the greatest safety."

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

JUST received by Steam Boats John Walker and Henrietta:
5 casks fresh Rice,
4 half do. do. do.,
20 bbls. fresh Irish Potatoes,
20 bbls. N. E. Rum,
10 do. Prime Pork, N. Y. City inspection,
10 bags prime Coffee,
20 sacks Blown Salt,
5 boxes Pipes,
5 casks fresh Raisins,
6 dozen painted Pails,
Boxes Sperm Candles,
Do. Bar Soap.

For sale by A. KIMBALL.

February 16, 1835. 24-tf.

Taken up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 2d inst. a negro man named JIM, supposed to be about 50 years of age, who says he belongs to Horace Dade, of Chesterfield District, South Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31tf.

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

5 HHDS. prime Sugar,
301 bags Rio & Java Coffee,
20 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
40 kegs Cut Nails,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar.

ALSO ON HAND,

1000 bushels Liverpool & Alum Salt,
Swedes & English Iron,
Castings, a good assortment,
Blacksmith's Tools,
Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
HATS, SHOES and Upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

JOHN MUNN.

September 15, 1834. 2tf.

Commission Business

will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber.

J. MUNN.

FOR SALE.

A six passenger Post Coach, of first rate workmanship and materials, but little used and in good order, for sale at one half its original cost in Newark, by

JAMES MARTINE.

May 9. 36-tf.

A Valuable FARM.

I WILL sell or exchange for property in the town of Fayetteville, that valuable and healthy FARM, in Chatham county, late the property of Archibald McBryde, containing 340 acres, lying upon the waters of Indian Creek and Line Creek. The low grounds are said to be very fine land.—It is within two miles of Tyson's Mills, on Deep River, and an easy day's ride from this place. An excellent Spring near the buildings. For further particulars apply to Mr. Niven McLeran, at Tyson's, or to the Subscriber in this place.

C. P. MALLETT.

April 17, 1835. 33tf.

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted either by Note or Book Account to L. R. Bradley, are requested to settle the same, with the Subscriber, on or before the first of April next. By so doing they will save cost, as all unsettled accounts after that time will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

A. KIMBALL,
Assignee of L. R. Bradley.

March 9, 1835. 27tf

Ash Lumber Wanted.

Apply to C. P. MALLETT.

March 23, 1835. 29-tf.

NOTICE.

I am authorised by the Heirs at Law of Wm. B Grove, deceased, to sell that valuable tract of LAND, containing ten to eleven hundred acres, a little below Rockfish Mills, lying mostly in the Big Swamp, and thought to be of the best Swamp Lands. Any person wishing to purchase can see for themselves if they will call on me.

JONATHAN EVANS.

June 4th, 1835. 40-5w

IRVING'S NEW WORK.

JUST received, Crayon Miscellany, by Washington Irving; the Yemassee, by the author of Guy Rivers; Valerius, a Roman Story: The Bashful Irishman; Highland Smugglers; Allen Breck; History of Pirates, Robbers, and Highwaymen; Roderick Random; Language of Flowers; Last Days of Pompeii, (at 60 cents;) Life of J. Brainerd Taylor; Lawyer's Common Place Book; Johnson's Digest, &c.

E. J. HALE.

May 19.

For Sale.

2000 Sacks (full size,) Liverpool coarse Salt,
2000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
100 bags Coffee,
15 hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
75 Casks Thomastown Lime.

J. HUSKE & SON.

March 31, 1835.

New Orleans Molasses.

10 TIERCES landing from Steamer John Walker, for sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.

May 26, 1835. 38tf

BOOKS! BOOKS!

GREAT INCREASE OF STOCK.

THE Subscriber, having received his Spring purchases of BOOKS and STATIONARY, invites the attention of the public, throughout the State, to his very large Stock, which is offered at very low prices, wholesale or retail. Additional supplies of new and Standard Works, are received every two or three weeks.

AMONG THE STOCK ON HAND ARE:

Henry's, Scott's, Clark's, D'Oyly & Mant's, and Doddrige's Commentaries.
Quarto Family Bibles.—Polyglott and plain 8vo., 12mo. and Pocket Bibles, in great variety.
Barnes' Notes on the Gospels and Acts.
Testaments, large and small, fine and plain.
Common Prayer Books,—a variety.
Hymn Books—Village, Assembly, Watts's, Methodist, Zion's Songster, Mercer's Cluster, Dossey's Choice, Dover Selection, Purify's ditto, Parkinson's do, Hymns of Zion.
Christian Lyre; Missouri Harmony; Bridgewater Collection, and other Music Books.
Watson's Bible Dictionary; Buck's do.; Alexander's do.
Horne's Introduction to the study of the Bible.
McDowell's Theology.
Works of the Rev Robert Hall.
Saurin's Sermons; Burder's Village do; Jay's do, Wayland's do.; Chapman's do.; Bishop Ravenscroft's do; Bishop Hobart's do; Chalmers's do
Hallam's Pulpit Assistant.
Newton on the Prophecies. Paley's Works.
Mosheim's Church History. Waddington's ditto
Jay's Morning and Evening Exercises.
Horne on the Psalms.
Abbott's Popular Works, viz. The Teacher; Corner Stone; Young Christian; Fireside Piety; Mother at Home, Child at Home; Family at Home; Mother's Friend; Real Dialogues on Evidences of Christianity; China and the English.
Philip's Works, viz: on Redemption; Guide to the Doubting; Guide to the Conscientious; Communion with God; Manly Piety.
Dick's Work's; Christian Philosopher, &c.
Baxter's Call and Saint's Rest.
Bunyan's Works; Bickersteth's do.
Life of Rowland Hill. Keble's Christian Year.
Wood on Inspiration. Confession of Faith.
Venn's Whole Duty of Man.
Jay's, Cotterell's, Meade's, Berrien's, and Jenk's Family Prayers.
Horne's Manual for the afflicted.
Miller on Ruling Elders; do on the Christian Ministry. With a variety of other Theological Works.
Byron's, Scott's, Moore's, Goldsmith's, Pindar's, Pope's, Sterne's, Hemans, Heber & Pollok's, Burn's, and Campbell's Poetical Works; beautiful Editions.
Hazlitt's British Poets.
Spectator, Tatler and Guardian; Shakespeare.
Burke's Works; Scott's Novels, complete in 27 vols.
Speeches of Chatham, Burke, Erskine and McIntosh.
Do. of Phillips, Curran, Grattan and Emmett.
Bulwer's Novels 12 vols., Cooper's do.,
Encyclopedia Americana, 13 vols.
Lardner's Cyclopedia, 23 vols.
Jones's Defence of North Carolina.
Hume, Smollett, and Bissett's England, 9 vols.
Ditto ditto, and Miller's do. 4 vols.
Gibbon's Rome; Ferguson's do.
Robertson's America, Scotland and India; and Charles 5th.
Bancroft's United States. Gillie's Greece.
Rollin's Ancient History.
Josephus; Plutarch; Scott's Napoleon.
Webster's Quarto and School Dictionary.
Buffon's Natural History.
Crabb's English Synonimes.
Treasury of Knowledge.
Davenport's Dictionary of Biography.
Dictionary of Quotations.
Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry.
People's Magazine; A Million of Facts.
Crockett's Life and Downing's Letters.
The Blue Book. The Federalist.
Young Man's and Young Lady's Own Books, and Sunday Books.
Singer's and Humourist's Own Books.
Daughter's Own Book; Father's do.
Lavater's Physiognomy. The Wreath.
Scottish Chiefs. Children of the Abbey.
Romance of the Forest. Thaddeus of Warsaw.
Life of Franklin. Irving's Works. Form Book.
Cook's Own Book; Virginia Housewife; 75 Receipts. McKenzie's 5000 Receipts.
Three Years in the Pacific.
Galaxy of Wit. The Casket.
Burder's Memoirs of Pious Women.
Mason's Farrier.
Millwright's Guide; Carpenter's ditto.
Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry Tactics.
Harper's Family Library; Boy's and Girl's ditto. Together with a variety of New Novels.
Blank Books; Writing and Letter Paper, Quills, Slates, Pen and Pocket Knives; Razors; Ink and Ink Stands; Pencil Cases; Maps; Albums; and a variety of other articles of Stationary.
A very LARGE assortment of GREEK, LATIN, FRENCH, and ENGLISH *SCHOOL BOOKS.* Standard *LAW and MEDICAL BOOKS.* Together with many Books which cannot be enumerated.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, May 1835.

Mother's Catechism.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

May 7, 1835.

Blanks

For sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

July 1, 1835.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,

IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29-tf.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

THE Subscriber will open his *Ice House* in a few days, where his friends and the public can be accommodated at one dollar per bushel, and small quantity at three cents per lb.

HENRY ERAMBERT.

April 14, 1835. 32-3m

Coffee, Cheese, Lime & Hay.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE:

50 Bags Rio COFFEE,
50 boxes CHEESE,
10 casks ditto,
40 casks Thomastown Lime,
50 bales superior Northern Hay,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas in 2lb. Cattys,
Chocolate, &c.

—IN STORE—

500 bushels CORN,
20 barrels fine and superfine FLOUR,
Salt, Iron, Sugar and Molasses,
Nails, &c. &c.

JOHN MUNN.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price. Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835

I WISH to sell all or any part of my

REAL ESTATE,

Either in town or country among which there is a pleasant Summer RESIDENCE, 2½ miles from Town. Also, 45 acres of LAND on the Wilmington Road, adjoining the lands of Mr. Mallett and others, for which I will take in payment Negroes, a Wagon and Team of Mares or Mules, and a liberal credit for one-half the purchase money.

JOHN MURCHISON.

February 16, 1835. 24 6m

COFFEE, MOLASSES, &c.

110 Bags prime green COFFEE,
20 do. white do
20 hhds. bright retailing MOLASSES,
100 boxes Candles,
500 bushels Seed Oats,
200 do. Irish Potatoes,
40 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel,
15 do. No. 1 Mullet,
2 casks fresh beat Rice, for sale by

J. G. & J. H. COOK.

Fayetteville, March 17, 1835. 28-tf.

Jersey Wagon & HORSE, for Sale.

A JERSEY WAGON, considerably worn, and an ordinary work HORSE, for sale, low, if applied for immediately—Inquire at this Office.

March 10.

CIDER.

JUST received by Steamer Henrietta, 20 barrels Connecticut Cider, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

March 31. 30tf.

COFFEE.

JUST received by Steamer Walker, 50 bags of Cuba Coffee, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

March 31. 30tf.

COFFEE and MOLASSES.

100 Bags green Cuba COFFEE,
25 do prime red ditto.
30 hhds. Molasses, for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

April 13, 1835. 32-tf.

Pianos for Sale.

JUST received on consignment, two new and beautiful **PIANO FORTES**, made by Dubois & Bacon, of New York, of excellent tone and latest style, having metallic plates. For sale low, by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 6, 1835.

Valuable Pine TIMBER.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell or exchange for Town Property, the following valuable tracts of LAND, viz:

640 acres, lying in Cumberland County, on the waters of Black Mingo, joins William Campbell, Daniel McGougan and others.

640 acres on the West side of the Cape Fear river, nearly opposite Averasborough.

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, on the East side of South River, joining Duncan Blue's. Also,

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, on both sides of Little Cohara, joining James Ramsay, old surveys. Also,

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, upon the waters of Little Cohara, joins the last mentioned survey. Those two Tracts afford a fine situation for a mill with an abundant supply of Timber.

C. P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31tf

MOLASSES.

20 HHDS SURINAM MOLASSES, received per Steamer John Walker, for sale by

A. KIMBALL.

April 28.

40 SACKS Liverpool blown SALT,
50 bundles Northern HAY,
5 casks CHEESE,

Just received and for sale low by

JOHN MUNN.

February 23, 1835. 25tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS

THE Subscriber is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, comprising a general and extensive assortment of

Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Fine Cutlery,

HATS & SHOES, fine & common,

Crockery, Glass and China Ware.

—ALSO—

Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, S. M. & Malaga } WINES.

Do. Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Rum, W. I. and N. O do,
London and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Old Irish Whiskey and Monongahela do,
50 barrels Baltimore Rye Whiskey,
40 do New England Rum,
Imperial, Gunpowder } TEAS,
and Young Hyson }
Almonds, Raisins, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Cod,
Lemon Sirup, Lime Juice, Sweet Oil, Olives,
Pickles, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Mustard, Pepper,
Barley, Spermaceti Candles, best Spanish Cigars,
&c. &c.

All which he offers at Wholesale and Retail, a very small advance for CASH

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

April 28*th*, 1835. 34tf

FRESH SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now opening their Spring *Supplies* of seasonable Goods, comprising a very general supply of FANCY and STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Cotton Cards,
Black and drab fur Hats,
Fine and coarse palm leaf Hats,
Men's fine and coarse Shoes and Brogans,
Ladies' Morocco, Leather and Prunella Shoes,
Hatter's Trimmings,
Shoe Findings,
Saddles and Bridles,
Saddlery, of all descriptions,
Dutch Bolting Cloths,
Cotton Yarns, &c. &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles which make their Stock as complete as can be found in this market, and which they offer Wholesale exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.

April 20, 1835. 35tf.

Take Notice.

THE public are hereby notified, that we, the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Capital Stock of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have been nominated, constituted, and appointed James Horton and A. W. Horton, Esquires, our true and lawful Attorneys for us, and in our names, to receive all moneys due said Company, and grant discharges for the same, and to pay all moneys due by said Company. All persons having claims will please present them at as early an opportunity as possible, to those gentlemen.

BENJ'N RUSH,
JOHN CRUSO

January 9, 1835. 19tf.

GROCERIES, &c.

60 TONS Swedes and English Iron,
3 tons sheet, band and hoop do.
3 do Steel, cast, German, Crowley, Engl. and American blister,
1½ tons bar Lead,
120 bags Shot,
60 kegs Dupont's Powder,
120 bags Coffee,
10 bags ea. Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
30 hhds. Sugar,
1500 lbs. loaf and lump ditto,
200 kegs Nails, assorted 4d to 40d.
10 bbls. Copperas and 3 ceroons Indigo,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
150 galls. Sperm ditto.

For sale by

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 28, 1834. 8tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving about TWO HUNDRED PACKAGES of **GOODS** embracing every description in the Dry Goods line suitable for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear, too tedious to enumerate. Among the assortment is an elegant stock of CLOTHS, of every description, Cassimeres, diagonal Lastings, Crape Cambs, Linens, Silks, Muslins, Prints, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, a variety, &c. &c. &c. ☞ Merchants from the back Country will do well to call and examine for themselves, as the above stock has been bought mostly at the New York package sales, they will be sold *CHEAP.*

JOHN McARN

April 14, 1835. 35tf.

LUMBER.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to contract for any quantity of first rate LUMBER, which will be kiln-dried and delivered to order in 60 days after application is made, or as soon after as to be dried. All applications thankfully received and strictly attended to by

MICHAEL McGARY.

Fayetteville, May 25, 1835. 39tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

Wholesale & Retail Tin Ware Manufactory.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public, that he has moved his TIN FACTORY to Fayetteville, Hay Street, one door above Willkings & Co's Auction Store. His Ware will be made of the best materials that can be had, and by the best workmen, and in first rate style. He flatters himself that he will sell lower than prices formerly have been. All kinds of Tin will be repaired as soon as brought in, and at moderate charges. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

LEWIS KIRBY.

Fayetteville, May 28, 1835. 39tf

HAY and RUM.

Just received by Steamer John Walker,

50 BUNDLES NORTHERN HAY,
10 barrels and 4 hogsheads } N. E. RUM.

For sale by

A. KIMBALL

May 4th, 1835.

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of

E J HALE

Constable's Bonds

UNDER THE LATE ACT FOR SALE HERE